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No. 52

## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 22, 2021, at 3 p.m.

## House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 2021

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 19, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O God, in You do we place our trust; in You do we find our refuge. You are our Lord; apart from You there is nothing that we can do or claim that can truly be called good.

Forgive us when we part ways with You and pursue other gods; the gods of power, position, possession; when we taste on our lips the gods of ego, ease, and expertise.

Remind us that to worship these things will only lead to suffering and sadness. For You alone are sufficient, the source of our serenity. You have already provided all that we need and are so privileged to enjoy.

So shall we praise You, the Lord, who gives us counsel, who provides instruction even in the darkest hours of our days.

May we keep our eyes always on You. With You alongside us, our hearts will be glad and our steps sure.

Make Yourself known to us on the paths we trod. Fill us with the joy of Your presence.

We offer this prayer in the strength of Your name.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MCNERNEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

### INCITING POLITICAL VIOLENCE

(Mr. GOMEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I believe some of my Republican colleagues, and one in particular, wish harm upon this legislative body. I am not saying this for shock value; it is the conclusion I drew after a Member of Congress advocated violence against our peers, the Speaker, and our government.

It is what I believed after this Chamber was turned into a crime scene just 10 weeks ago. It is how many of us felt, sheltering in this room, as the Capitol was breached.

Some Members called their loved ones to say good-bye. Others prayed to their God. And I asked myself if this would be the day our democracy died.

I take no joy in introducing this resolution, but any Member who incites political violence and threatens our lives must be expelled, and I will do everything I can in my power to protect our democracy and keep all of my colleagues safe.

### RECOGNIZING THE LINEMEN AND LINEWOMEN OF TEXAS

(Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the resilient linemen of Texas-25 for their outstanding work to successfully provide power to Texas homes, businesses, and communities during the catastrophic winter storms.

I and many others send our deep gratitude to the workers of the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Pedernales Electric Cooperative, Austin Energy, and other electric providers in Texas-25 who worked tirelessly through a brutal winter storm to meet the needs of Texans and across the State.

They put their lives in danger, working around the clock in subzero temperatures and in harsh conditions to restore critical power as quickly as possible.

Due to their fortitude and grit, lives were saved, animals were saved, and communities were restored and on track to recovery.

You are our heroes, and on behalf of the 25th Congressional District of Texas, we simply say thank you. In God we trust.

#### VIOLENCE AGAINST ASIAN AMERICANS IS UN-AMERICAN

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on the horrific anti-Asian American sentiment that has been brewing in our country.

Like all of you, I was heartbroken by this week's shooting in Georgia. This violent act of hate has no place in our country. While this tragedy deserves all our outrage and attention, it is important to remember that this was not an isolated incident.

COVID-19 has worsened the racism and xenophobia our AAPI brothers and sisters face. Many elected officials have used the pandemic to fan the flames of hate, and now they refuse to accept the consequences of their actions.

My district is home to over 10,000 Asian Americans. They make our community whole, and they do not deserve to live in fear because of hateful rhetoric that has spread across America.

As President Biden has said, violence against Asian Americans is un-American, and it must stop.

#### REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER BROWNAWELL

(Mr. KELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, we take a moment to remember the life and service of Sergeant Major Christopher Brownawell, a decorated American soldier who died unexpectedly last week.

Chris' life was defined by his service, both in and out of uniform. For 24 years, Chris served honorably in the United States Army, deploying to Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kuwait.

Outside of the military, Chris kept our community safe as a corrections officer at SCI Coal Township.

Those who knew Chris remember him as the quintessential infantryman and a purpose-driven leader who went out of his way to develop and mentor other

soldiers. Chris set the standard for other soldiers and, undoubtedly, had a profound impact on so many during his years of service.

Every freedom we have in this Nation was paid for by soldiers like Chris. Chris is a hero, and his legacy of service to our community, State, and country will live on with his family and friends and our community.

#### HATE CRIMES AGAINST ASIANS MUST STOP

(Ms. CHU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, eight lives were lost in Georgia this week when a gunman targeted three Asian-owned businesses. Six of these victims were Asian-American women.

I am heartbroken for all these lost souls, and I am heartbroken because this is just one of the latest in a string of attacks that have created fear throughout the Asian-American community.

Since the start of the coronavirus pandemic, there have been over 3,800 reported anti-Asian hate crimes and incidents. What started off as dirty looks and verbal assault has escalated into physical attacks that have become increasingly deadly.

There was Vicha Ratanapakdee, an 84-year old man who died after being assaulted outside of his home, and Noel Quintana, whose face was slashed from ear to ear on a New York subway.

These attacks have been almost a daily tragedy, and they must stop. We must stand united against xenophobia and slurs like "China virus" and "Kung flu," which we know put lives at risk, and we must work together to stop Asian hate.

#### RECOGNIZING KIDNEY CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. HAGEDORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, March is Kidney Cancer Awareness Month, and frankly, every month is cancer awareness month.

Two years ago, I was diagnosed with stage IV kidney cancer, and ever since, I have received treatment and great care from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Two months ago, they removed my kidney, and I am very grateful to say that, just this week, my doctor said "no cancer detected" at this time.

But here is the point about this: My cancer was found through a routine physical. I had no symptoms.

In this past year, millions of Americans have, for whatever reason, coronavirus or otherwise, postponed or canceled their doctor's visits and aren't getting the cancer screenings they have in the past.

I encourage everyone to make sure you get out there, see your doctor reg-

ularly, get looked into, because the earliest possible detection of serious illness can literally save your life. I am someone who can attest to that.

To my fellow cancer survivors, hang in there. Keep fighting because cures are coming along every day. And, Mr. Speaker, it is uncanny how family, friends, medical professionals, total strangers, they rally around us and help us fight.

#### HONORING DR. I.M. SINGER

(Mr. MCNERNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and accomplishments of Dr. I.M. Singer, one of America's most influential mathematicians.

The son of Polish-Jewish immigrants, Dr. Singer had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge and graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in physics in just 2½ years before joining the United States military during World War II.

Upon returning, Dr. Singer earned a doctorate degree in mathematics from the University of Chicago. Later, he chaired committees at the United States National Academy of Sciences, was a member of the White House Science Council, and cofounded the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute in Berkeley.

Dr. Singer's most prominent contribution was the Atiyah-Singer index theorem, which created a link between mathematical analysis and topology and, ultimately, led to a new field of mathematics. For his work, Dr. Singer received the most prestigious award in mathematics, the Abel Prize.

As a fellow mathematician, I deeply admire Dr. Singer's contributions to theoretical physics and mathematics, which have revolutionized the way we understand the universe.

#### HONORING BURKE WALL

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor Burke Wall, who passed away on March 1, 2021, at the age of 76.

Burke was a lifelong Georgian who graduated from the University of Georgia with a degree in dairy production. Burke was an avid UGA football fan and an active sportsman.

Burke was also an enthusiastic deep-sea fisherman aboard his boat called Trashman, and his talents were recognized in numerous tournaments along the East Coast.

In 2019, Burke won the Edisto Beach South Carolina Governor's Cup Tournament and impressively put a 549-pound blue marlin on the dock at the Mid-Atlantic 500 the same year, earning him second place.

Burke owned Superior Sanitation Services, sold that company to Waste Management, and then founded Atlantic Waste Services in Pooler in 1999.

Although Burke grew up with humble beginnings on his family's dairy farm, he lived a life of immense influence through his involvement with the Chatham Club, the Rotary Club of Savannah, the Savannah Yacht Club, and several other professional organizations.

My thoughts and prayers go out to all who knew him during this most difficult time, especially his son, Ben.

#### PENNSYLVANIA BENEFITING FROM AID

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, last week, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan. Although the bill received no Republican votes, it has bipartisan support and will have a long-lasting bipartisan impact.

Many constituents in my district have already received relief checks, with as many as 90 million stimulus checks out this week.

Yet, this transformative legislation goes even further. It expands funding to get shots in arms and kids safely in school, and it cuts child poverty in half with an expanded child tax credit.

Additionally, we finally targeted relief to our local restaurants and eateries that have been devastated by the pandemic.

Let's not forget about our State and local governments. We will finally be sending them much-needed aid.

My home State of Pennsylvania will receive more than \$13 billion. Montgomery and Berks Counties, where my district resides, will receive a combined \$242 million.

The American Rescue Plan, and all it provides, is the responsible way to fully reopen all of our communities and Build Back Better.

□ 0915

#### WHOLE MILK FOR HEALTHY KIDS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week, I introduced the Whole Milk For Healthy Kids Act with Mr. ANTONIO DELGADO. This bill addresses the importance of providing whole milk in school cafeterias.

It is proven that milk is the number one provider of nine essential nutrients, as well as a great deal of long-term health benefits, including better bone health, lower blood pressure, reduced risk of cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes. These benefits are crucial for the healthy development of our Nation's youth.

Over the years, milk has been unfairly demonized, leading to the loss of nearly an entire generation of milk drinkers. The goal of this bill is to give children a wide variety of milk options and bolster milk consumption, a win-win for growing healthy children and America's dairy farm families.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to follow the signs and allow whole milk back into the school cafeterias. With bipartisan support, it is my hope that we can bring this bill to the floor and pass this critical legislation to encourage the healthy development of our Nation's youth and support our dairy farm families across the country.

#### PREVENTING PAYGO SEQUESTRATION

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 233, I call up the bill (H.R. 1868) to prevent across-the-board direct spending cuts, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 233, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1868

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. PREVENTING PAYGO SEQUESTRATION.

(a) **STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this Act and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) shall not be counted on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(b) **SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this Act shall not be counted on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF MEDICARE SEQUESTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3709(a) of division A of the CARES Act (2 U.S.C. 901a note) is amended by striking “March 31, 2021” and inserting “December 31, 2021”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted as part of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136).

#### SEC. 3. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) **DISREGARD OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR PURPOSES OF MEDICAID AND CHIP.**—Section 2104(h) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9023(h)) is amended by striking “Federal pandemic unemployment compensation” and inserting “Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation or Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation”.

(b) **RURAL HEALTH CLINIC PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1833(f)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking subclauses (I) and (II) and inserting the following:

“(I) with respect to a rural health clinic that had a per visit payment amount established for services furnished in 2020—

“(aa) the per visit payment amount applicable to such rural health clinic for rural health clinic services furnished in 2020, in-

creased by the percentage increase in the MEI applicable to primary care services furnished as of the first day of 2021; or

“(bb) the limit described in paragraph (2)(A); and

“(II) with respect to a rural health clinic that did not have a per visit payment amount established for services furnished in 2020—

“(aa) the per visit payment amount applicable to such rural health clinic for rural health clinic services furnished in 2021; or

“(bb) the limit described in paragraph (2)(A); and”;

(ii) in clause (ii)(I), by striking “under clause (i)(I)” and inserting “under subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i), as applicable,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2019, was” and inserting “2020”;

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting “was” after “(i)”;

(iii) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii)(I) was enrolled under section 1866(j) (including temporary enrollment during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) for such period); or

“(II) submitted an application for enrollment under section 1866(j) (or requested such a temporary enrollment for such period) that was received not later than December 31, 2020.”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260).

(c) **ELIGIBILITY FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES.**—Section 306(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “individuals referred to reemployment services as described in section 303(j)” and inserting “claimants for unemployment compensation, including claimants referred to reemployment services as described in section 303(j).”; and

(2) by striking “such individuals” and inserting “such claimants”.

(d) **ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR CERTAIN HOSPITALS WITH HIGH DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE.**—Effective as if included in the enactment of section 203(a) of title II of division CC of Public Law 116-260, subsection (g) of section 1923 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-4) amended by such section 203(a) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR CERTAIN HOSPITALS WITH HIGH DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a hospital with high disproportionate share (as defined in subparagraph (B)) located in a State referenced in subsection (e) of section 4721 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, a payment adjustment during a State fiscal year shall be considered consistent with subsection (c) if the payment adjustment does not exceed 175 percent of the costs of furnishing hospital services during the year, but only if the Governor of the State certifies to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the hospital's applicable minimum amount is used for health services during the year. In determining the amount that is used for such services during a year, there shall be excluded any amounts received under the Public Health Service Act, title V, title XVIII, or from third party payors (not including the State plan under this title) that are used for providing such services during the year.

“(B) **HOSPITAL WITH HIGH DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE DEFINED.**—In subparagraph (A), a hospital is a ‘hospital with high disproportionate share’ if—

“(i) the hospital is owned or operated by the State (or by an instrumentality or a unit of government within the State); and

“(ii) the hospital—

“(I) meets the requirement described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1); or

“(II) has the largest number of inpatient days attributable to individuals entitled to benefits under the State plan of any hospital in such State for the previous fiscal year.

“(C) APPLICABLE MINIMUM AMOUNT DEFINED.—In subparagraph (A), the ‘applicable minimum amount’ for a hospital for a fiscal year is equal to the difference between the amount of the hospital’s payment adjustment for the fiscal year and the costs to the hospital of furnishing hospital services described in paragraph (1)(A) during the fiscal year.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD on H.R. 1868.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, because of the American Rescue Plan, relief checks are already being deposited in Americans’ bank accounts, furloughs have already ended for tens of thousands of workers, and we have averted the unemployment cliff. But we have a loose end to tie up before our work is finished, and that is the bill before us.

Enacting COVID relief through budget reconciliation was always plan B, but the American people could not afford any more delays, and Congress needed a path forward for the American Rescue Plan and the transformative support it provides. Because paygo requirements cannot be changed in reconciliation bills, we knew from the outset that this additional legislative fix was needed to avert painful and indiscriminate cuts to Medicare, farm supports, and other programs.

The language of H.R. 1868 should look familiar. Over the past year, Congress has enacted multiple COVID relief packages to address the crises facing the American people and our economy. Each time, we excluded these bills from statutory paygo calculations because of the dire impact sequestration would have on our Nation’s seniors, students, farmers, and others.

Today’s bill will ensure the American Rescue Plan is treated the same as these previous relief measures and

treated the same as the last reconciliation bill passed by Congress. That was in 2017, when Republicans used reconciliation to pass the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Following the bill’s passage without Democratic support in either the House or Senate, Republicans proposed this same legislative fix, albeit buried in a problematic continuing resolution. Enough House and Senate Democrats joined Republicans to prevent harmful across-the-board cuts to critical programs I mentioned, even though we opposed the short-term CR and the massive tax giveaways to the wealthy.

This time the situation is flipped, but the same nonetheless. House Republicans opposed the American Rescue Plan. I don’t understand their position. This bill is supported by more than 70 percent of Americans and will directly benefit far more. But that is the choice they made. Either way, a statutory legislative fix for paygo is now needed and, historically, that has been enacted with little dispute.

Even in the wake of contentious legislation, Congress has come together to prevent sequestration and to protect Medicare, farm support programs, social services, resources for students and individuals with disabilities, and other programs Americans rely on. This time should be no different.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this week, the President has been traveling across the country telling Americans how appreciative they should be that Washington Democrats are spending, or have spent, \$1.9 trillion in borrowed dollars, money they are using to bail out States run by the President’s political buddies and to reward devastating lockdowns that have destroyed hundreds of thousands of small businesses and kept kids out of schools; billions on policies that will reduce private-sector employment in this country; billions on foreign aid.

And out of all the money, less than 9 percent goes towards healthcare spending to crush the virus and to put vaccinations in people’s arms.

The massive debt-inducing spending package also threatens billions in cuts to seniors on Medicare, including \$36 billion starting next year. My guess is that the President is probably not going to be bragging to seniors he meets on the road that the bill he signed into law is cutting billions of dollars from their Medicare, just as I am sure he won’t bother to mention that the economic recovery he wants to take credit for is already underway; that the economy is steadily projected to reach the level of real GDP growth we saw prior to the pandemic by the middle of this year; that we are on track this year, in fact, to have the largest economic growth in more than 15 years, all without one dime used from the nearly \$2 trillion bailout

package that the Democrats passed in the last week.

In other words, just as President Biden has desperately tried to take credit for the incredible, truly historic work President Trump did to ensure that we have vaccines going into the arms to save lives, he is trying to take credit for an economic recovery put in place by the policies signed into law by President Trump. Don’t listen to the words. Watch his actions.

In fact, it was under President Trump’s leadership that Operation Warp Speed delivered multiple vaccines in record time with planning to get those shots in the arms of the American people. Meanwhile, the Biden administration has spent an inordinate amount of time running afoul of fact checkers with their shameless rhetoric meant to dismiss the incredible work done by the previous administration.

Nevertheless, we are here today because Democrats want to fix one of the many problems caused by President Biden and the House Democrats in the \$1.9 trillion bailout: Those cuts to Medicare. And they want to do so by erasing almost \$2 trillion in spending from the Nation’s books; pretending \$2 trillion in spending is not going to happen.

That, of course, serves two purposes for our Democrat colleagues. First, it avoids the immediate cuts, which they caused and they chose to happen. Second, it gives them a clean slate on which they are reportedly already planning to add trillions more in spending in the months to come.

Given all of this, I would ask my colleagues to move forward with a much better approach, one that stops their Medicare cuts and does so in a more responsible way. Let’s work together to protect seniors and to cut waste from their bailout bill that the American people clearly don’t want, such as stopping billions in benefits and payments to prisoners and illegal immigrants—billions in payments to prisoners and illegal immigrants; stopping funds they recklessly jammed into the bailout for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities; stopping special handouts to Federal employees; rescinding billions in bailouts that go to State governments that do not need it, and reward their continued lockdowns.

Mr. Speaker, put people before politics. Put people before politics. Put seniors ahead of the Democrats’ special interests and their political class. This is the responsible way to address the Medicare cuts caused by my Democrat colleagues. It is a far better approach than to simply pretend \$1.9 trillion in spending is not happening. It is a far more honest approach given the fact that the President is traveling the country bragging about the same nearly \$2 trillion in spending.

Mr. Speaker, \$1.9 trillion, such a big number, is hard to put in proper perspective. But this year, when the American people pay their Federal income taxes, every single penny—every

single penny of their hard-earned money the IRS collects will total less than the cost of this \$1.9 trillion bailout to their friends, donors, and political allies.

Let's do the responsible thing: Protect seniors by rolling back some of the most wasteful and wrong policies embedded in the Democrat's bailout bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, and also a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1868.

Since the start of the pandemic, Congress has passed several emergency COVID-19 response packages to help our communities get back on their feet. Unfortunately, as the chairman mentioned, due to technicalities in the reconciliation process, some of that progress will be wiped away unless we pass this legislation.

So H.R. 1868 is necessary to prevent the automatic, across-the-board funding cuts that will undermine our recovery. Just as the ranking member mentioned, that will happen unless we pass this bill. Many of those cuts will occur within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor.

For example, the legislation before us protects student borrowers from automatic increases and loan origination fees and would increase the cost of taking out a student loan.

The bill protects TEACH Grants, which help recruit talented individuals into the classroom.

The proposal preserves funding for many of our colleges struggling to survive during the pandemic.

Passing this legislation will prevent cuts to grants that go to students whose parents made the ultimate sacrifice serving our Nation in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Finally, this bill protects Americans' access to affordable healthcare during the global health emergency.

Mr. Speaker, Congress took bold action to get our country through the pandemic by enacting the American Rescue Plan. Now we must take this final step in the reconciliation process to ensure that we do not undermine critical programs that students and families urgently need.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

□ 0930

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member from Missouri for yielding this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 1868, the Democrats' attempt to put a Band-Aid on their out-of-control spending, and this bill

tries to remove, as the others speakers have said, the tough consequences of their continued reckless and irresponsible spending.

Last week, the Democrats passed their massive \$2 trillion blue State bailout package with the intent to burden future generations of Americans with yet another layer of crippling debt and inevitably higher taxes for years to come.

This was yet another effort to further use the COVID virus as an opportunity to fund their leftist expansion of government, climate extremism, woke social justice, and radical progressive agenda. At \$2 trillion, the Pelosi bailout bill would spend another \$6,000 per American citizen. This \$6,000 in debt, per citizen, with the chance for some to receive a \$1,400 check, is a raw deal for Americans. Everybody gets an IOU for \$6,000; some people get a \$1,400 check in return.

Only 9 percent of the \$2 trillion is even related to COVID relief, with the bulk of the spending going to fund these Democrat pet projects. There is no pressure at all on the teachers' unions to even reopen the schools in return for the additional \$130 billion in the bill, the Democrats rejected those commonsense amendments to require the schools to reopen. Only 5 percent of that \$130 billion for schools will even be spent this year in 2021, that is how essential it is for COVID relief.

Now Democrats are finally acknowledging today that their spending is out of control and unsustainable, but instead of seeking a true remedy for their problem, they are once again trying to kick the can down the road and exempt their spending from long-standing paygo rules.

This new legislation would prevent sequestration for mandatory spending, which was only triggered in response to the reckless spending bill they passed last week. Their ill-conceived bill failed to cut funding for the unnecessary projects prioritized by Democrats, but not by the American people.

The imminent future sequester cuts this new bill is intended to address came about as a result of the blatantly partisan and irresponsible bill the Democrats rammed through last week. Our national debt is now nearing \$30 trillion, an inconceivable number. It equates to about \$90,000 per citizen. This amounts to an economic crisis, a national security crisis, and we can't afford to ignore it any longer. A day of reckoning is coming.

But the majority is ignoring it. Any semblance of fiscal discipline would have resulted in a COVID bill that was maybe 10 to 20 percent of the \$2 trillion that was in H.R. 1319, the Pelosi blue State bailout. But instead, they unilaterally, on a hyperpartisan basis, rammed through the \$2 trillion to satisfy their left wing, and appease poorly run blue States and Democratic governors.

Our country cannot continue to afford to race toward fiscal insolvency,

and this bill allows the Democrats to put the pedal to the metal without consequence, as we speed faster toward a fiscal catastrophe. Rather than truly helping the country, the bill enables Democrats' fiscal irresponsibility. Actions like this are why Congress has such a low, abysmal approval rating.

I will continue to tell my folks back home that I am fighting for them and their hard-earned tax dollars, while the other side wants to continue to steal those dollars to fund their future pet projects.

Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves today truly in March madness, and the Democrats are throwing up another air ball with this legislation. I urge a "no" vote on this bill.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the gentleman from Virginia that in 2017 when Republicans passed an almost identical amount of tax cuts, 83 percent of which went to the top 1 percent and major corporations, MITCH MCCONNELL said on the Senate floor: Sequestration has never happened, will not happen now, and will never happen. His words were prophetic because it is not going to happen today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chair of our Budget Committee, the gentleman from Kentucky. He really makes the point so well.

Look, regardless of what our ranking member says on the other side, America is not in great shape, the economy is not good, many people have lost their jobs, and the reason for the American Rescue Plan was exactly that. We want to help people. We want to make sure people get direct cash payments to help them. We want to make sure the State and local governments get help, because they don't want to be laying people off and not provide services during the pandemic. We want to help small businesses.

The contrast between what we, as Democrats, push in the American Rescue Plan to help people in this economic and health crisis is so vast compared to what the Republicans did with their tax cut, which just helped the wealthiest and helped corporate interest. It is that simple.

So I am just going to ask my colleagues on the other side to put partisanship aside and vote for this bill. This legislation includes non-controversial policies that will truly help all of our constituents. It provides critical support for hospitals and rural health clinics and prevents cuts to Medicare and other important programs.

In recent weeks, Republicans have claimed that any cuts to Medicare would be incredibly harmful. But the only way to make sure that these cuts don't happen is passing this legislation today. In the past, we have always been able to come together to prevent these cuts.

When Republicans passed their \$2 trillion tax law for the wealthiest few, it triggered billions in mandatory cuts, and Congress ultimately voted to prevent those cuts with Democratic support. If Republicans truly want to protect Medicare and other programs that support our farmers, our students, and the Nation's defense, they simply should vote for this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I want to remind my colleagues that in addition to averting statutory paygo cuts, this bill provides additional relief specifically to front-line healthcare providers through increased Medicare payments. This is a policy that Congress supported multiple times. Please support this bill if you care.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to remind the gentleman from New Jersey that the folks in southeast Missouri, a family of four who makes less than \$55,000 a year, under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act had zero in tax liability because of what the Republicans passed.

I don't think a family of four, who makes \$55,000 or less, is considered the wealthy. But apparently maybe someone from New Jersey might think someone who makes \$55,000 for a family of four is wealthy. It is surely not in southeast Missouri.

I also would like to point out that the gentleman from New Jersey did not help support in waiving this provision back in 2017.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, this bill is just the first taste of a bitter brew concocted by those who pushed through \$1.9 trillion of pure deficit spending last week.

Now, this measure involves our paygo rules. You remember paygo. The current version dates to 2010. In those days everyone was worried about a \$1.3 trillion deficit and \$13 trillion of national debt. Isn't that adorable?

Paygo requires across-the-board spending cuts to offset any bill that spends money we don't have. And we just spent a lot of money we don't have. As paygo works, the first installment payment for this Biden binge is \$345 billion of spending cuts every year for the next 5 years, and that includes \$52 billion in paygo and BCA cuts to Medicare, which is expected to go broke in 2024 as it is. Now, that is just to pay for the party the Democrats had the other day. So it is time to pay for it.

How do you deal with a bill like that? Well, it is pretty simple: Just forget about it. Just wipe it off the books and start planning the next trillion-dollar spending spree. In fairness, that is how both parties have addressed paygo since we passed it. And the net result is the deficit has nearly tripled and the debt has more than doubled in less than a decade.

At least the Republican tax cuts in 2017 helped produce such a strong economic recovery that our revenues went up. They didn't go down. Now, that should have reduced our deficit, but our failure to control spending instead drove that deficit still higher. In short, it is the spending, stupid.

No nation has ever spent, taxed, and borrowed its way to prosperity, but many have spent, taxed, and borrowed themselves into bankruptcy and ruin. History warns us that nations that bankrupt themselves aren't around very long, because before you can provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare, you first have to be able to pay for them.

Excessive debt saps the credit of a nation that is its lifeline in times of genuine peril. It consumes the future prosperity of the nation as interest costs swell. It saps the economic vitality of our Nation by crowding out capital that would otherwise be available to consumers and home buyers and businesses. It robs the currency of its value, pilfering the Nation's savings and their pensions. It alienates capital markets until interest rates rise and interest costs balloon into a debt spiral. Once this starts, there is no way to stop it until the whole house of cards crashes down.

Do you know want to know what that looks like? It looks a lot like Venezuela.

In the spring of 1945, there was serious concern whether we could continue the war into 1946. Bond sales were failing miserably, war taxes, spending, borrowing, and inflation had hollowed out our economy, and the Nation's credit was nearing exhaustion. Now consider this: we are carrying a larger percentage of debt today than we were at the very end of World War II, and I fear how we could respond to a similar sustained national threat today.

When a colleague told the great economist, Adam Smith, that a British defeat would be the ruin of the nation, Smith calmly observed: "Be assured, my young friend, that there is a great deal of ruin in a nation."

But as I look at the unprecedented and unsustainable debt that these policies are producing, I can't avoid a sense of foreboding that our Nation is fast running out of ruin, and that a terrible day of reckoning is coming.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, last week we passed the American Rescue Plan to help our Nation get through a COVID-19 public health and economic crisis. This historic legislation is already helping millions of Americans and hundreds of thousands of Minnesotans.

When I think about this piece of legislation, it is widely, on a bipartisan basis, supported in a swing district like mine back in Minnesota. But if Congress fails to take action—and we are

not going to let that happen—to prevent sequestration, countless Federal programs that our constituents rely on could be impacted.

If we fail to pass H.R. 1868, cuts to programs at USDA could devastate family farmers who are already reeling after years of trade instability and stupid trade wars. We must act because we cannot allow cuts to Medicare, risking seniors' access to care at a time when they need it the most, in the midst of a deadly global pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on this crucial legislation to ensure that the Federal Government can meet the needs of Minnesotans and the American people during a public health crisis. This body that I joined just over 2 years ago; this body has come together numerous times to make sure that we do not allow sequestration to take cuts for worse ideas than helping the American people through a public health crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please support this bill today.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP).

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Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, the pandemic was a problem that led some healthcare providers to close their doors. In a bipartisan way, in the previous session of Congress, we made an effort to fix that problem.

Now, because of the Democrats' irresponsible spending bill, healthcare providers who are struggling will see decreased payments, which is the last thing they need right now, and it is the last thing we need right now.

Medicare reimbursement rates are already low, only balanced out by non-Medicare payments. The better way is to target the funding to those who need it and are still working to come out of the pandemic. We can fill the gaps without adding to the deficit.

Wasn't the idea of a rescue to improve access to care? Yet, 9 percent of the \$1.9 trillion really went to address the COVID crisis.

They bailed out failed pension funds without reform and ignored our doctors and healthcare providers on the front lines of the pandemic. They cut payments to caregivers. \$1.9 trillion, yet cuts to healthcare providers during a pandemic.

What Democrats are trying to do today is ignore the negative consequences of the bill they passed earlier this month. The consequences of the bill passed 2 weeks ago means there will be payment cuts to providers.

\$1.9 trillion? Someone should be helped in this measure, but we can do better. We can do better, but we weren't talked to for our ideas.

Mr. Speaker, Members should ask themselves: What about all of this today? Will the next several generations of Americans look to us and say thank you as they get stuck with paying our bills?

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), who is the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important and urgent activity that we are on this morning. Now, my Republican friends talked about this, but they did the identical, same thing in 2017 with President Trump's tax cuts. What is good for my friends is also good for us. That is the way the rules are.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you how devastating the damage would be if we do not act. First of all, it will cut \$29 billion from badly needed programs, and no entity will be impacted and devastated like agriculture. They will cut \$29 billion and cut our programs for energy efficiency and rural development.

We are working on that together. This bill will save our rural development, research, specialty crop development, and beginning and veteran farmer development.

Out of the \$29 billion, it will take \$23 billion out of our Commodity Credit Corporation, limiting our ability to make payments to our farmers and food producers at this critical time when we are in a hunger crisis.

Mr. Speaker, you must understand, we Democrats and Republicans need to send a powerful message to the Nation on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Georgia an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, let us move hand in hand together at this serious time.

Now, when my friends used this, it was for the tax cut, most of which went to the wealthy. But this \$23 billion cut to our CCC will devastate the American people where it hurts the most: their food, their water, their shelter, and their clothing. We must not do that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join us.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the body that the reason we are here today is because of the reckless behavior. All of these cuts on Medicare are because House Democrats forced through a nearly \$2 trillion spending bill. The reason we have the paygo statutory provision is because President Obama signed it into law and House Democrats passed it. So the cuts are the result today of all the policies that Democrats have been doing since 2010.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, we are addressing a problem that didn't even exist a week ago. It did not even exist last week.

The Republicans stood on this floor and argued against the \$1.9 trillion par-

tisan package last week. There were many reasons to oppose it, but one of the most significant reasons was the fact that the bill would trigger cuts to Medicare and other essential programs.

We argued that it would harm all of our constituents. I argued that it would harm my constituents in Georgia to my friend, my fellow delegation member. This bill penalized the State of Georgia more than any State in the United States. More than any State in the Nation, Georgia was punished. We lost \$1.3 billion because of the funding formula. We didn't shut down our State, and we didn't destroy our economy, and the funding was based on the unemployment rate and not population.

Where did that \$1.3 billion go? It went to blue States. It went to California, and it went to New York. Georgian taxpayers' money went to other States; it went to blue States.

What did it do to Medicare in the State of Georgia? We lost \$11.5 billion that would have gone to the seniors on Medicare in the State of Georgia.

Where did it go? Again, it went to California, and it went to New York. It went to the blue States. It went to the States that shut down their businesses and destroyed their economies. Yet, the bill was pushed forward anyway.

This could have all been avoided altogether. We could have crafted a bipartisan package that would not have triggered these Medicare cuts. Instead, those across the aisle resorted to forcing a bill through reconciliation. In the end, they passed a package filled with political favors on the back of our seniors.

Again, this could have been avoided. But today, we need to fix this for our constituents who are recognizing we have a spending problem.

Now that the largest stimulus bill in our history has been signed into law, our deficit for the year will also break records. We are now projected to have a Federal deficit of \$3.4 trillion, and debt as a share of our GDP will be at 100 percent for only the second time in our country's history.

My colleagues have shown little regard for actually paying for this reckless spending for political favor. That is why I urge my colleagues to find a way to pay for restoring the cuts to Medicare. The first place I suggest looking for it is in the over 90 percent of the last package that will not go to addressing the pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, this is wrong, and my colleagues know it is wrong. Let's get this fixed.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), who is a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 1868 to prevent these harmful budget cuts to vital agricultural programs that are relied on by farmers, farmworkers, and food-insecure families in all of our districts.

If we don't pass this bill today, \$29 billion in agricultural funding would be subject to these sequester cuts. Those types of cuts would zero out funding for such crucial agricultural programs like EQIP, the Conservation Stewardship Program, and the Regional Conservation Partnership Program.

In my district on the mid-central coast of California, many farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners rely on those types of helpful programs not just to survive, Mr. Speaker, but to succeed. They use those programs to harvest their products and to be part of the climate solution.

The producers in my district understand and appreciate the old adage called usufruct, which basically says the land they use now must be kept fresh and fertile, not just for them, but for future generations. It is these programs that contribute to their current product and, yes, that type of forward thinking.

Sequester cuts would also prevent the Federal Government from purchasing and donating food to food banks through section 32 purchases. After the year we had, in which food banks contributed so much to the food security of so many of my constituents, we should be doing everything we can to protect and bolster our food programs.

We should also be doing everything we can to protect the production of food, but sequestration cuts would compromise many parts of the farm bill, like the specialty crop block grants or the agricultural research extension programs at public universities.

As the co-chair of the Congressional Agriculture Research Caucus, I know that these types of ag research programs help our farmers meet the challenges of 2021 and will allow them to prepare for challenges of the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative from the salad bowl of the world, it is my job to ensure that my farmers, farmworkers, and food-insecure families have all the tools that they need to live and lead healthy and productive lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, as Representatives in Congress for this Nation, it is all of our jobs to ensure that the programs for those tools and that food are here not just for today but tomorrow. We can live up to that responsibility by supporting H.R. 1868.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY), who is the newest member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1868, the bill to prevent across-the-board direct spending cuts.



It should come as no surprise to my Democrat friends. They were told during what little process we had in the \$1.9 trillion spending bill that it was going to disproportionately hurt seniors and that it was going to hurt farmers.

My friends were told this, and they ignored that, knowing they would have to fix it later and drive something just as irresponsible through now.

A disproportionate share of this \$2 trillion goes to urban, poorly run, Democrat cities and States at the expense of our rural, blue-collar Americans who feed, clothe, and protect America every day. We told my friends this weeks ago, and they ignored it.

I am deeply concerned that the Democrats would enact a bill that adds \$1.9 trillion to an American deficit without the support of a single Republican. Over 200 voting Members of this body had no opportunity for input into this massively destructive package.

The Biden administration promised the American people bipartisanship and unity. However, they unilaterally drafted and pushed this bill through without any Republican support.

Now, the Democrats have hastily put together a bill that jeopardizes the standing of our seniors and mortgages the future of our children.

My colleague, Ranking Member SMITH, reminded the Democrats of the consequences of such a dramatic increase in mandatory spending: a \$36 billion cut to Medicare beginning in 2022. Democrats would rather cut benefits to American seniors in rural America than give up checks to illegal immigrants and prisoners.

The Democrats have taken advantage of the need of the American people. My colleagues are advocating for a more responsible alternative that would remove the wasteful spending of the Biden bailout bill and protect the most vulnerable population. We must cut the billions of liberal State bailouts and be sure money already authorized is spent responsibly.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the gentleman from Mississippi, along with all the other Members of this body, that his citizens will receive, in total, \$900 million from just the \$1,400 checks. That is the average that every congressional district is going to receive, and I hope that at some point they will realize the benefits of that injection of capital into an economy that is struggling.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), who is a distinguished member of the Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Budget Committee for his and his committee staff's steady hand over the last couple of months to make sure that the American Rescue Plan was enacted last week.

Mr. Speaker, in that week's time up to today, the American people have

had a chance to listen to the debate and evaluate for themselves what they think of the American Rescue Plan. A Morning Consult poll that came out yesterday showed 72 percent support for the plan, 44 percent among Republicans across the country.

Why not? Ninety million Americans on Wednesday received \$1,400 checks totaling \$242 billion. For those Americans who are not connected digitally to the IRS, they are going to get their checks through the mail.

□ 1000

For those Americans who are filing their 2020 tax returns, whose income now qualifies them for the economic impact payments, they are going to receive their checks.

On Monday, people who were on unemployment got an extension because of the American Rescue Plan. These are working people in the service sectors, in the commercial real estate sector, in most parts of the economy that are still hurting out there.

Every "no" vote was a "no" vote in terms of people getting that critical economic help.

Another vote of confidence happened on Wednesday, which is, the Federal Reserve Board met and voted to keep their key benchmark rate at zero, not just for a couple of weeks or a couple of months, but for the balance of 2021, for all of 2022, and into 2023.

So for all of the historical arguments that we are overheating the economy and inflation is going to go up, Jerome Powell, Donald Trump's nominee as chair of the Federal Reserve, took questions for over an hour on this inflation issue, argued, accurately, with a battalion of economists that they have at the Federal Reserve that there is still slack in this economy and 10 million folks on unemployment need to get this type of fiscal relief that the American Rescue Plan responsibly targeted, which is going to make sure that this country recovers as soon as possible.

This is a routine bill today. We have done it over and over again in the last 10 years. Vote "yes" and make sure that this economy, as the Chairman of the Federal Reserve advised us, gets the help it needs.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), one of the leading doctors of the Republican Conference and a great member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak in opposition to H.R. 1868, but I also feel obligated to point out that you may say that the inflation rate is zero, but if you bought a gallon of gas, purchased a two-by-four at Home Depot, or bought a sack of Quikrete at Lowe's, you would know that inflation is a real phenomenon.

But I do rise in opposition to H.R. 1868. There was no effort made on the

part of the majority party to work with Republicans on what should be a bipartisan priority, and that is provider relief.

I have heard from physicians and I have heard from hospitals in Texas that struggled financially throughout the pandemic. But the bill we have before us today is simply an excuse to wipe out the scorecard of the fiscal impact of this \$1.9 trillion partisan package passed last week.

Last week, Republicans warned that this would threaten cuts to Medicare, but those warnings were repeatedly ignored. If the House majority really cared, if the House Democrats really cared about meaningful healthcare provider relief, they would have worked to gain Republican support, worked with us to build a bill from the ground up. Instead, this bill is coming toward us as a Hail Mary pass right before the Medicare sequester cuts go into effect in April.

As a physician, I have deep empathy for those whose medical practices have been impacted and are now struggling to stay open. I know I have helped many doctors, many clinics, navigate the Provider Relief Fund over this past year. We need targeted relief for the providers who are hurting, and some are hurting more than others.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 1999, which is an alternative approach that adds over \$12 billion to the Provider Relief Fund and ensures that dollars would flow to those doctors who have experienced lost revenue or increased cost.

This type of financial relief has already been proven successful. We passed the CARES Act on March 27 of last year. We know it's successful.

Additionally, this alternative bill ensures that the 4 percent cut to Medicare providers that was included in last week's reconciliation bill as a result of statutory paygo does not go into effect in 2022.

The American Rescue Plan Act gifted \$350 billion to State and local governments that simply was not justified. Providers in our State and local communities are worthy of funding and they should specifically benefit from those State and local dollars that are not necessary to go where they are planned to go. That is why we would like to redirect the State and local funding toward provider relief.

Maintaining a strong healthcare workforce is critical to the health of this Nation during normal times, and it is especially critical during a public health emergency.

We should work together on the right policy solution to deliver this relief to ensure that it stands a chance of actually passing in the other body, and that should be a starting point for those discussions.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can come to such a sensible solution.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.



Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 1868 to prevent arbitrary cuts to Medicare and to ensure that the American Rescue Plan is treated in the same way as previous coronavirus bills have been treated, including the CARES Act.

This legislation, as we all know, this fix is needed to avoid painful cuts to our mandatory spending programs. And let's remember—the hypocrisy is overwhelming here—that the Democrats voted with Republicans in 2017 to avoid Medicare cuts as a result of the Republican's tax scam, a \$2 trillion tax cut, that went mostly to the wealthy.

Our healthcare workers have been working nonstop for over a year fighting this pandemic. They do not deserve a cut in Medicare payments for taking care of seniors and people with disabilities.

By removing the sequester, we can ensure that providers keep their doors open and they can continue to treat their patients.

Though Republicans voted against the American Rescue Plan, which they shouldn't have, I sincerely hope that today they will join us and vote to protect these programs that enjoy broad bipartisan public support and ensure that our commitment to our Nation's seniors and people with disabilities are met during this public health crisis.

Especially now, we need to be working together, as we did for the Republicans. When the Republicans were giving tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans, we were not going to let Medicare suffer.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the gentlewoman from Illinois that actions speak louder than words, and that the Democrats did not help the folks in 2017, since the gentlewoman tried to point out the hypocrisy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, to the gentlewoman's point about working together, Democrats did not offer a hand of bipartisanism in this ram-and-jam job on the \$2 trillion bailout bill. They even lost Democrats on it. So they didn't work with us.

It was a pure partisan play, and there is a reason for that. It is mostly unrelated to COVID. It is bailout galore. It is a wish list of the liberals in this House, and they just pushed it through and called it, in disguise, COVID relief.

But the fundamental principle we are talking about today is paygo. This is a law passed by Democrats, signed by a Democrat President. It says, fundamentally—and the American people understand this—if you spend beyond your means, you have got to find a way to pay for it. You have got to offset it or you go into debt.

Mr. Speaker, the American people, if they don't pay their bills, they get their water turned off or their elec-

tricity turned off. The IRS will hunt them down and put them in jail if they don't pay their taxes. They will have their mortgage foreclosed, their cars repossessed. That is what happens to the American people when they don't pay their bills.

President Obama, when he signed the law, said, You can't spend a dollar unless you cut a dollar elsewhere. I agree with him.

Ms. PELOSI, our Speaker, gave a speech and she gave glowing points as she embraced wholeheartedly and full-throatedly this paygo. She said it is important "... to our fiscal soundness, and to our children and grandchildren."

She said: "... who could oppose this great idea?"

She went on to say: "... investments in our children's future ... must be paid for, or else we are heaping debt onto our children."

The national debt is almost \$30 trillion and counting.

Who is going to pay for that?

Not us. Not you. Our kids are going to pay for it.

These are Ms. PELOSI's words, Mr. Speaker: "This pay-as-you-go is part of a blueprint for fiscal responsibility. ..."

She said: "... subjecting spending to the harshest scrutiny. Every Federal dollar that is spent must be subjected to scrutiny to make sure taxpayers get his or her money's worth."

Bailing out union pensions, giving cities and States money that horribly mismanaged their business prior to COVID, giving people more money to be on unemployment than they made in their previous jobs, paying people who are not economically harmed in this COVID disaster, all of these things are wasteful. There is a litany of wasteful, irresponsible, and unnecessary spending, hundreds of billions of dollars.

And the Speaker is saying every dollar is going to be scrutinized. We are going to stick it to our seniors. We are going to stick it to our kids. That is a profile in courage, if I ever saw one. Now, that is the leadership that made this country great, Mr. Speaker. These are Ms. PELOSI's words, not mine, but I agree with her.

We have an opportunity here to do the right thing by our children, to offset the spending here in this \$2 trillion bailout with the wasteful spending that is in there. And I gave you a list, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I plead with you and I plead with my colleagues to offset this and do right by our kids and their future in this country.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has 11½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Missouri has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentle-

woman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank our distinguished chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, whenever you hear the words of Speaker PELOSI, you know that the gentlewoman is leading us on the fight to protect our seniors. I am glad to cosponsor this legislation to be a strong supporter of being on the front seat of protecting our seniors.

Whenever you hear us being demagogued from those on the other side using demagoguery, you can be assured that when they pass a tax bill, it was not having seniors as their priority. But when you hear the word "Medicare," you know that Democrats are standing strong to make sure that not one dime is taken away from our seniors with Medicare.

My open letter to my seniors in my district—open message to my seniors is: We will die on the vine to protect your Medicare. That is what we are doing today on the floor of the House. Not one dime will come out of your Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.R. 1868, which excludes the budgetary effects of the American Rescue Plan of 2021 from scorecards established by the Pay-As-You-Go, or PAYGO Act of 2010, preventing across-the-board cuts to numerous direct-spending programs. That is what we are doing here today. We are taking our seniors seriously.

I say to seniors: Have no fear with all of this demagoguery because we are going to make sure that not one dime comes out of your pocket.

In addition, I say to seniors: You are going to be living in cities like Houston, where it says that Houston's share of the stimulus package is \$615 million.

That is going to help keep the city services going, the fire, the police, and trash pickup going. We know that seniors call my office and these issues are important to them.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a Houston Chronicle article dated March 10, 2021, showing that the city of Houston will receive \$615 million.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Mar. 10, 2021]

HOUSTON'S SHARE OF STIMULUS BILL EXPECTED TO TOP \$600M, HELP AVOID CUTS TO CITY SERVICES, OFFICIALS SAY

(By Jasper Scherer)

Houston and Harris County are expected to receive more than \$1.5 billion through the stimulus bill approved by Congress Wednesday, providing a massive cash injection that city officials say will help close a budget shortfall widened by the pandemic for the second year in a row.

The measure provides local governments with their most generous round of COVID-related funding yet, and it comes with fewer spending restrictions than last year's aid. Houston will receive an estimated \$615 million, putting the city at more than \$1 billion in direct federal relief during the pandemic, while Harris County is projected to receive \$914 million—more than double its allotment from the first round of local aid last March.

"I'm hopeful and optimistic that we will be able to use this money to, essentially, bail

the city out of a very dire financial situation,” said City Controller Chris Brown, who monitors the spending of Houston’s more than \$5 billion city budget.

Many local governments, including Houston, have seen their sales tax revenues plummet as the pandemic slowed consumer spending on dining, tourism and other leisure activity. And while rising appraisal values mean the city is projected to take in more money from property taxes this year than last, officials say the pandemic’s true toll on property tax revenue may not be felt until early 2022, when homeowners make payments for this year’s not-yet-certified tax rolls.

Much to the relief of local officials, the latest round of federal aid allows cities and counties to spend the funds to replace revenue lost due to the pandemic. Trump administration rules barred local governments from using the first round of local COVID relief to plug budget holes, stipulating it could only cover expenses tied directly to the pandemic, though Mayor Sylvester Turner’s administration still was able to use the funds to avoid furloughing city employees.

Marvin Odum, the former Shell executive appointed by the mayor to oversee the city’s COVID recovery, said Wednesday he is “very optimistic the funds will be able to be used to mitigate the city’s budget shortfalls resulting from COVID-19.” Still, he noted that beyond the broad language in the bill, federal officials have yet to release specific rules for how local governments can spend the funds.

“I’ll just caution that clarity on the guidelines for these programs tends to come over time. It’s not always available immediately,” Odum said.

Republican lawmakers bitterly opposed the local aid, including Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, who accused Democrats of sending “wheelbarrows of cash to state and local bureaucrats to bail out mismanagement from before the pandemic.” Meanwhile, local officials across the country have warned they would have to enact deep cuts to city services, such as fire, police and trash collection, without federal aid to offset their revenue losses.

“Every mayor, every county judge, every local official that I visited with since before December, they all need help,” said U.S. Rep. Sylvia Garcia, D-Houston, a former Houston controller and county commissioner. “Every city in America will get dollars to help with their revenue shortfalls. And that’s huge, because they can keep the firefighters working, they can keep police departments open, they can get the garbage picked up.”

Even before the pandemic, Houston officials in recent years have scrambled to close major city budget gaps, often dipping into reserves to balance spending and revenue. The city’s public safety costs, which make up more than half of spending on core services, have steadily increased as the budget remains capped by a limit on how much property tax revenue the city can take in each year.

“It’s going to solve, in the short term, some of these problems, but the real challenge is, you cannot solve a structural problem with one-time financing sources,” Brown said. “You actually have to do the hard work to cut recurring expenses. And that’s the only way you can narrow that budget gap over time.”

Local governments will receive half their federal aid within 60 days of Friday, when President Joe Biden will sign the bill into law, according to White House press secretary Jen Psaki. They will receive the second half of the funds at least a year later.

That means Houston will receive more than \$300 million to offset its revenue losses

next fiscal year, along with any potential shortfall before the current fiscal year ends June 30. Odum said the city finance department is projecting a budget gap of between \$160 and \$200 million next year, while Brown—whose office generates its own estimates separate from Turner’s administration—said he expects the shortfall to be even higher.

Brown noted that while finance department projections assume the city will see a less-than-1 percent reduction in sales tax revenue this year, the actual decrease has been 7 percent.

“The (Turner) administration, I don’t think, has properly evaluated the reductions in sales and property tax,” Brown said. “There’s a \$40 million variance between us and (the) finance (department) in sales tax alone.”

Brown estimated city officials will have to lay off about a dozen city employees for every \$1 million trimmed from the budget, meaning Houston could have been looking at more than 2,000 layoffs without any federal aid.

Instead, Houston’s relief will far exceed its budget deficit. The city also is expected to devote a chunk of the aid to direct COVID relief, such as testing and vaccinations. Turner’s administration exhausted the previous round of aid, totaling \$405 million, in December. Those funds covered contact tracing efforts, city workers whose jobs were consumed by COVID, and relief to renters and small businesses, among other areas.

Turner, who proposes the annual budget to city council each year, did not respond to questions Wednesday about how he intends to spend the new round of relief aid.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me also indicate that seniors’ healthcare will be in a good place with this particular program. Their grandchildren will be able to go back to school with almost \$1 billion to the Houston Independent School District.

Seniors’ stimulus checks are not going to be ignored. They are going to be able to get stimulus checks directly into their accounts. Their grandchildren, their children will get \$3,600 for a 5-year-old.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, they will get \$3,000 for children above 9 years old. There will be enhanced unemployment for the young people in their lives who have been unemployed. And then, of course, that local restaurant will be able—and I fought for this—to be open again with \$28 billion.

The issue of public assistance or local government assistance was something I was allowed to offer a motion to instruct on. It was something that I thought we could not abandon. We will not abandon seniors. We will not let them touch one dime of Medicare, as our friends on the other side have.

Vote for this legislation because we are seniors first.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, on the Budget, and as the Member of Congress for a congressional district that

has experience the worst of the COVID-19 as a public health emergency and economic catastrophe, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1868, which excludes the budgetary effects of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, from the scorecards established by the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) Act of 2010, preventing across-the-board cuts to numerous direct spending programs.

The legislation also excludes the budgetary effects of this Act from the Senate PAYGO scorecards.

This legislation is necessary to ensure that that Medicare and other programs are protected from PAYGO sequestration.

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act requires across-the-board cuts, known as “sequestration,” to a defined set of programs if certain legislation affecting mandatory spending or revenues increases net deficits.

Although legislation that Congress designates as an emergency or otherwise excludes from the PAYGO scorecard does not trigger sequestration, this action is necessary because restrictions on the content of reconciliation bills prevented the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 from including a provision to avert sequestration.

The bill before also extends a separate Medicare sequester relief provision, first enacted in the CARES Act, that expires March 31.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has never permitted sequestration to affect the Medicare trust fund and it certainly will not allow it now, just when help is arriving under the American Rescue Plan Act to put shots in arms, money in pockets, kids in school, and workers back on the job.

It is worthwhile to explain why the American Rescue Plan Act is the most transformative legislation in more than a half century and easily justifies exclusion from sequestration.

H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act, is a landmark, life-saving legislation that will provide urgently-needed resources to defeat the virus, put vaccines in people’s arms, money into families’ pockets, children safely back into classrooms, and people back to work.

With tens of millions of Americans infected, more than half a million lives lost, over 18 million Americans unemployed and millions more hungry and food and housing insecure, thanks to the work of congressional Democrats in the House and Senate and the Biden Administration, at long last the people of the United States and my home state of Texas can be assured that ‘Help Is On The Way.’

In simple terms this life-saving and life-enhancing legislation puts vaccines in arms, puts money in people’s pockets, puts children safely back in school, and it will put workers back in jobs.

1. Put Vaccines in Arms: The plan will mount a national vaccination program that includes setting up community vaccination sites nationwide and addressing disparities facing communities of color. It will also take complementary measures to combat the virus, including scaling up testing and tracing, addressing shortages of personal protective equipment and other critical supplies, investing in high-quality treatments, and addressing health care disparities.

2. Put Money in People’s Pockets: The plan finishes the job on the President’s promise to provide \$2,000 in direct assistance to households across America with checks of \$1,400

per person, following the \$600 down payment enacted in December. The plan will also provide direct housing assistance, nutrition assistance for 40 million Americans, expand access to safe and reliable child care and affordable health care, extend unemployment insurance so that 18 million American workers can pay their bills and support 27 million children with an expanded Child Tax Credit and more than 17 million low-wage workers through an improved Earned Income Tax Credit.

3. Put Children Safely Back in School: The plan delivers \$170 billion for education and \$45 billion for childcare providers. This includes a \$130 billion investment in K–12 school re-opening and making up for lost time in the classroom, with funds that can be used for such things as reducing class sizes, modifying spaces so that students and teachers can socially distance, improving ventilation, implementing more mitigation measures, providing personal protective equipment and providing summer school or other support for students that help make up lost learning time this year. The plan also provides more than \$40 billion for higher education.

Here is what the American Rescue Plan Act means for the State of Texas, Houston, and Harris County.

An estimated \$16.7 billion will come to the State of Texas.

The lion's share of \$3.3 billion will come directly to the City of Houston, and Harris County will receive a similar share of \$5.667 billion, thanks to a provision in the law I helped secure that created the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund and appropriated \$45.57 billion.

\$1.4 billion in direct payments is allocated to smaller jurisdiction like Jacinto City.

Houston Independent School District can expect to receive close to \$100 million (\$993,198 million to be more precise).

The law specifically allows this funding to be used:

1. To respond to the pandemic or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

2. For premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work (as determined by each recipient government) during the pandemic, providing up to \$13 per hour above regular wages;

3. For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the pandemic (relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year); and

4. To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

In addition to these funds, Texas will receive \$100 million out of the newly created \$10 billion Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund for "critical capital projects directly enabling work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease.

Now all that is well and good but let me tell you what the American Rescue Plan Act means for a hard-working and hard-pressed single mother of two children making a modest income:

Stimulus checks:  $\$1,400 \times 3 = \$4,200$

Child tax credit:  $\$3,600$  (5-year-old) +  $\$3,000$  (9-year-old) =  $\$6,600$ . Half of that amount will be paid out periodically from late

July through December; the rest will come as a check with next year's taxes.

Enhanced unemployment: If the parent becomes unemployed in March, she will be eligible for \$300 in aid every week through the last week of August.

Total: \$10,800 from stimulus and tax credits, plus another \$7,500 from 25-weeks of enhanced unemployment aid. This individual would also receive \$318 per week in state unemployment aid and thousands more from the Earned Income Tax Credit.

#### RESTAURANTS

Finally, let me discuss briefly the good things for the restaurant industry that are in the American Rescue Plan Act.

The law allocates \$28 billion in funds to devastated food service establishments, including bars, and food trucks, and vendors.

Unlike the Paycheck Protection Program, which saddled restaurants with burdensome loans if the bulk of the funds were not spent on payroll, these restaurant relief dollars are grants, plain and simple.

Grant sizes will generally be determined by subtracting lower 2020 pandemic-era receipts from higher 2019 gross receipts.

Over \$5 billion will be set aside for smaller venues whose annual gross receipts were below \$500,000, leaving \$23.6 billion for everyone else.

Grants will be capped at \$10 million for restaurant groups and \$5 million for individual venues.

Publicly traded companies or restaurants with more than 20 locations will not be eligible to participate in this funding.

And, for the first 21 days, establishments owned by women, veterans, or economically and socially disadvantaged groups will be prioritized.

This transformative legislation will also provide direct housing assistance, nutrition assistance for 40 million Americans, expand access to safe and reliable child care and affordable health care, extend unemployment insurance so that 18 million American workers can pay their bills and support 27 million children with an expanded Child Tax Credit and more than 17 million low-wage childless workers through an improved Earned Income Tax Credit, which will reduce the number of children living in poverty in America by 50 percent.

I want to commend my colleagues and House Speaker NANCY PELOSI for her leadership and President Biden for signing into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 1868, which excludes the budgetary effects of the American Rescue Plan Act from the scorecards established by the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) Act of 2010, and thus precludes the implementation of direct across the board cuts in spending.

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Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, 55 years ago, President Lyndon B. Johnson overcame sustained Republican opposition to enact Medicare. It has been a literal lifeline for millions. Those who suffered without healthcare before

Medicare now have access to a family physician and hospital care when they need it.

Former Republican Speaker Newt Gingrich, in this very room, plotted to let Medicare wither on the vine. Millions of Americans would have withered had he been successful. Yet, generations of Republicans have sought to privatize it, cut it, or weaken it. Surely, some of the strongest evidence of the success of Medicare, through all of these times, is the claim by today's Republicans that after so many failed attempts to weaken Medicare, they are here, quite amazingly, claiming to be its new protectors.

Of course, this comes following their understandable desperation to justify their inexplicable efforts to deny the relief that was offered by the American Rescue Plan: the survivor benefits; the unemployment; the small business and rental assistance so vitally needed; the support for getting our students back in school, the funding to keep State and local employees doing their jobs. Republicans have resisted that rescue plan with the same fervor that they resisted Medicare in the first place. So determined are these folks to oppose anything that President Biden advances, they have come out here and claimed that the rescue plan means Medicare cuts, which certainly it does not.

Most of Medicare falls within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, which I chair. We do need to strengthen Medicare. The latest financial report suggests that additional revenues will be needed to sustain Medicare beginning in 2026. Some of the changes that are needed are largely accounting adjustments, and others will require additional revenue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, what our colleagues should be doing is coming together to work with us to ensure the permanent security of Medicare.

Medicare works, but after 55 years, it needs some updates. It has not provided adequate protection against pharmaceutical price gouging; it does not cover most of dental, hearing, and vision care; and, of course, too many Americans are just too young to benefit from Medicare.

I believe we need to be working together to make Medicare better and more widely available to more Americans, because health security is American security.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS), a distinguished member of the Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Appropriations.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 1868. I know we

have talked this morning about the importance of the bill protecting Medicare. I want to talk with you for a couple of minutes here about its protection of farm supports and other direct spending as it pertains to our family farmers.

As chair of the Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, this bill will protect critical resources like the Commodity Credit Corporation, resources that our family farmers depend on now more than ever.

There are nearly 2 million farmers across our Nation. In the district that I serve, we have close to 10,000 family farms. But throughout our Nation, there is no farm that isn't touched by the Commodity Credit Corporation, not one American farmer who wouldn't be impacted by these cuts. In the district I serve, those close to 10,000 family farmers would have fewer resources if this were to happen and would face challenges as they try to pay their bills and put food on the table.

The truth is, our family farmers have seen an onslaught of challenges for years, each year worse than the one before it: extreme weather conditions; devastated crops; unstable and uncertain trade markets that held back exports and economic growth; and throughout the past year, a global pandemic that has left many of our farmers ravaged, even as they kept fighting for fellow Americans, to keep them fed.

COVID-19 has impacted all of us. But, thankfully, we have never truly seen empty store shelves. We have our American farmers to thank for that. We have our American farmers to thank for the stable food supply and for the certainty that, even after years of challenges, even at the height of this worldwide crisis, our American farmers have had our backs. Now, it is time for us to have theirs.

A vote against this bill is a vote to cut farm funding. I urge my colleagues to vote to protect our family farmers and vote "yes" on this critical bill.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I have introduced an alternative, a more responsible approach that protects our seniors and rolls back some of the most wasteful and absurd parts of the Democratic bailout bill.

I would encourage my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to put America's seniors ahead of their special interest allies. Join us in finding a solution that protects and respects America's seniors and the working class. We will offer such a solution as a motion to recommit. If adopted, it will instruct the Budget Committee to consider an amendment to make the sensible cuts in waste offered in H.R. 1999, the Protect Seniors and Cut Waste Act.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of this amend-

ment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, let's put the healthcare of our seniors ahead of prisoners, illegal immigrants, and the political class.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the last couple of months have been an incredibly busy time. The work that was done on the American Rescue Plan, from start to finish, was extraordinary, and we owe our staffs an enormous debt of gratitude, and not just the Budget Committee staff, but the staff of the 12 committees that also contributed to the drafting of the American Rescue Plan.

I would like to take this time to read the names of the Budget Committee staff who pulled all-nighters, all-weekenders, and went way beyond the call of duty in doing the work on the American Rescue Plan:

Erika Appel, Ellen Balis, Samantha Carter, Edward Etzkorn, Jose Guillen, Jocelyn Harris, Emily King, Sarah Lee, Sheila McDowell, Diana Meredith, Leyla Mocan, Kimberly Overbeek, Barbara Pike, Katie Raymond, Scott Russell, Laura Santos, Raquel Spencer, Greg Waring, Alexandra Weinroth, Christie Wentworth, Jennifer Wheelock, Sam Wice, Ted Zegers, and Grady Stevens. I want to thank all of them personally for their work on behalf of the House.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say this: You know, we have heard a lot of newly found concern about the deficit and the debt today. We heard it during the debates. This is the same party that drove up the deficit 3 years ago, 4 years ago now, with a \$2 trillion tax cut, most of which benefitted the wealthiest Americans, and, according to virtually everyone who has looked at it, didn't even come close to paying for itself.

What we have done in the American Rescue Plan is give an incredible boost to the American people, the American people who need the boost most. Not one dollar in the American Rescue Plan goes to the top 1 percent of Americans. The vast majority goes to middle- and lower-income people struggling to get by.

I am kind of amused when people talk about their States being cheated. The gentleman from Georgia talked about how Georgia was cheated. Under the American Rescue Plan, Georgia gets over \$8 billion, twice as much as Georgia got under the CARES Act. That doesn't even count all of the money that is going to the Georgia citizens.

As I said, in every congressional district in this country, on average, the people, the citizens we represent, will

get \$900 million, every congressional district.

My friend from Missouri talked about his family of four. I know his math is better than this, but a family of four doesn't get \$1,400, as he mentioned. A family of four gets \$1,400 times four, which is \$5,600, and then two children, depending on their ages, get at least \$3,000 each. So that family of four is going to get \$11,000 out of this bill.

The talk about future generations, I love that. You know, I am sure that when the national debt reached \$1 billion under Abraham Lincoln, there were people saying: "Wow, we are laying an incredible burden on our grandchildren." When it reached \$1 trillion under Ronald Reagan, I am sure there were people saying the same thing. And when it gets to \$50 trillion, as it probably will in the next couple of decades, people will be saying the same thing.

We have been accumulating debt for our entire history, and yet no one has ever been asked to pay for that debt, and no one ever will.

So all in all, we are very proud of the American Rescue Plan. The American people love the American Rescue Plan. This fix, which we ask for today, is something that, again, is just what the Republicans asked to do in 2017. It is a routine measure. Nobody wants to cut Medicare to providers and certainly benefits to our citizens. I am sure we will have a bipartisan vote on this today, and I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1868.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 233, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Smith of Missouri moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 1868 to the Committee on the Budget.

The material previously referred to by Mr. SMITH of Missouri is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protect Seniors and Cut Waste Act".

#### SEC. 2. PAYGO ACT SEQUESTER.

The budgetary effects of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 shall not be counted for purposes of determining whether a sequester occurs under the report issued after Congress adjourns to end the 1st session of the 117th Congress and during January 2022 under section 5 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

#### SEC. 3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND.

(a) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION.—There is appropriated, out of any amounts in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for an additional amount for “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, \$12,300,000,000, to remain available until expended, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, which shall be for necessary expenses to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues that are attributable to coronavirus.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—The following conditions shall apply with respect to funds appropriated by subsection (a):

(1) Such funds may not be used to reimburse expenses or losses that have been reimbursed from other sources or that other sources are obligated to reimburse.

(2) Recipients of payments under this section shall submit reports and maintain documentation as the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines are needed to ensure compliance with conditions that are imposed by this subsection for such payments, and such reports and documentation shall be in such form, with such content, and in such time as the Secretary may prescribe for such purpose.

(3) The term “eligible health care providers” means public entities, Medicare or Medicaid enrolled suppliers and providers, and such for-profit entities and not-for-profit entities not otherwise described in this paragraph as the Secretary may specify, within the United States (including territories), that provide diagnoses, testing, or care for individuals with possible or actual cases of COVID-19.

(4) The Secretary shall, on a rolling basis, review applications and make payments under this section.

(5) Funds appropriated under this section shall be available for building or construction of temporary structures, leasing of properties, medical supplies and equipment including personal protective equipment and testing supplies, increased workforce and trainings, emergency operation centers, retrofitting facilities, and surge capacity.

(6) In this section, the term “payment” means a pre-payment, prospective payment, or retrospective payment, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(7) Payments under this section shall be made in consideration of the most efficient payment systems practicable to provide emergency payment.

(8) To be eligible for a payment under this section, an eligible health care provider shall submit to the Secretary an application that includes a statement justifying the need of the provider for the payment and the eligible health care provider shall have a valid tax identification number.

(9) For any reimbursement by the Secretary from the Provider Relief Fund to an eligible health care provider that is a subsidiary of a parent organization, the parent organization may, allocate (through transfers or otherwise) all or any portion of such reimbursement among the subsidiary eligible health care providers of the parent organization, including reimbursements referred to by the Secretary as “Targeted Distribution” payments, among subsidiary eligible health care providers of the parent organization, except that responsibility for reporting the reallocated reimbursement shall remain with the original recipient of such reimbursement.

(10) For any reimbursement from the Provider Relief Fund to an eligible health care provider for health care related expenses or lost revenues that are attributable to coronavirus (including reimbursements made before the date of the enactment of this Act), such provider may calculate such lost revenues using the Frequently Asked Questions

guidance released by the Department of Health and Human Services in June 2020, including the difference between such provider’s budgeted and actual revenue budget if such budget had been established and approved prior to March 27, 2020.

(11) Of the amount made available in the third paragraph under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund” in Public Law 116-136, not less than 85 percent of the unobligated balances available as of the date of enactment of this Act and of any funds recovered from health care providers after the date of enactment of this Act shall be for any successor to the Phase 3 General Distribution allocation to make payments to eligible health care providers based on applications that consider financial losses and changes in operating expenses occurring in fiscal year 2021 that are attributable to coronavirus.

(12) Not later than 3 years after final payments are made under this section, the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services shall transmit a final report on audit findings with respect to this program to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(13) Nothing in this section limits the authority of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General to conduct audits of interim payments at an earlier date.

(14) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the obligation of funds, including obligations to such eligible health care providers, summarized by State of the payment receipt. Such report shall be updated and submitted to such Committees every 60 days until funds are expended.

#### (c) **EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.**—

(1) Amounts repurposed in subsection (b) that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(2) The amount appropriated by subsection (a) is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(3) Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

(d) **APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section and pursuant to title II of Public Law 117-2 shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 116-260 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act.

#### **SEC. 4. CORONAVIRUS STATE FISCAL RECOVERY FUND ADJUSTMENT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 602 of the Social Security Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “\$219,800,000,000” and inserting “\$79,800,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “\$195,300,000,000” and inserting “\$55,300,000,000”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if

included in the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

#### **SEC. 5. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**

(a) **RURAL HEALTH CLINIC PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1833(f)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l(f)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking subclauses (I) and (II) and inserting the following:

“(I) with respect to a rural health clinic that had a per visit payment amount established for services furnished in 2020—

“(aa) the per visit payment amount applicable to such rural health clinic for rural health clinic services furnished in 2020, increased by the percentage increase in the MEI applicable to primary care services furnished as of the first day of 2021; or

“(bb) the limit described in paragraph (2)(A); and

“(II) with respect to a rural health clinic that did not have a per visit payment amount established for services furnished in 2020—

“(aa) the per visit payment amount applicable to such rural health clinic for rural health clinic services furnished in 2021; or

“(bb) the limit described in paragraph (2)(A); and”;

(i) in clause (ii)(I), by striking “under clause (i)(I)” and inserting “under subclause (I) or (II) of clause (i), as applicable,”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2019, was” and inserting “2020”;

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting “was” after “(i)”; and

(iii) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii)(I) was enrolled under section 1866(j) (including temporary enrollment during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) for such period); or

“(II) submitted an application for enrollment under section 1866(j) (or requested such a temporary enrollment for such period) that was received not later than December 31, 2020.”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260).

(b) **ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR CERTAIN HOSPITALS WITH HIGH DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE.**—Effective as if included in the enactment of section 203(a) of title II of division CC of Public Law 116-260, subsection (g) of section 1923 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-4) amended by such section 203(a) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR CERTAIN HOSPITALS WITH HIGH DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a hospital with high disproportionate share (as defined in subparagraph (B)) located in a State referenced in subsection (e) of section 4721 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, a payment adjustment during a State fiscal year shall be considered consistent with subsection (c) if the payment adjustment does not exceed 175 percent of the costs of furnishing hospital services during the year, but only if the Governor of the State certifies to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the hospital’s applicable minimum amount is used for health services during the year. In determining the amount that is used for such services during a year, there shall be excluded any amounts received under the Public Health Service Act, title V, title XVIII, or from third party payors (not including the State plan under this title) that are used for providing such services during the year.

“(B) HOSPITAL WITH HIGH DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE DEFINED.—In subparagraph (A), a hospital is a ‘hospital with high disproportionate share’ if—

“(i) the hospital is owned or operated by the State (or by an instrumentality or a unit of government within the State); and

“(ii) the hospital—

“(I) meets the requirement described in subparagraphs (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1); or

“(II) has the largest number of inpatient days attributable to individuals entitled to benefits under the State plan of any hospital in such State for the previous fiscal year.

“(C) APPLICABLE MINIMUM AMOUNT DEFINED.—In subparagraph (A), the ‘applicable minimum amount’ for a hospital for a fiscal year is equal to the difference between the amount of the hospital’s payment adjustment for the fiscal year and the costs to the hospital of furnishing hospital services described in paragraph (1)(A) during the fiscal year.”.

#### SEC. 6. INDIVIDUALS NOT LAWFULLY PRESENT IN UNITED STATES PRECLUDED FROM 2021 RECOVERY REBATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6428B(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, is amended by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (2), by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4), and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) any individual who was not lawfully present in the United States as of the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 9601 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

#### SEC. 7. INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS PRECLUDED FROM 2021 RECOVERY REBATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6428B(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and amended by the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3), by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5), and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) any individual who was incarcerated on the date of the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 9601 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

#### SEC. 8. REQUIRING A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER TO RECEIVE COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9501(a)(3) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking at the end “and”;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) has been issued a social security number (as defined in section 24(h)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) by the Social Security Administration.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 9501 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

#### SEC. 9. RESCISSIONS OF AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 FUNDS.

Of the funds appropriated by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2), all unobligated funds available under the following provisions of such Act are hereby rescinded:

(1) Section 2021 (relating to the National Endowment for the Arts).

(2) Section 2022 (relating to the National Endowment for the Humanities).

(3) Section 4001 (relating to the Emergency Federal Employee Leave Fund).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 216, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—202

Aderholt	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Allen	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Amodei	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (AL)
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Babin	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Bacon	Granger	Nehls
Baird	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Norman
Banks	Green (TN)	Obornolte
Barr	Greene (GA)	Owens
Bentz	Griffith	Palazzo
Bergman	Grothman	Palmer
Bice (OK)	Guest	Pence
Biggs	Guthrie	Perry
Bilirakis	Hagedorn	Pfluger
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Posey
Boehert	Harshbarger	Reed
Bost	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Brooks	Hern	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Herrell	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Burchett	Hill	Rosendale
Burgess	Hinson	Rouzer
Calvert	Hollingsworth	Rutherford
Cammack	Hudson	Salazar
Carl	Huizenga	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Issa	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Jackson	Scott, Austin
Chawthorn	Jacobs (NY)	Sessions
Chabot	Johnson (LA)	Simpson
Cheney	Johnson (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Jordan	Smith (NJ)
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Smucker
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Spartz
Comer	Katko	Stauber
Crawford	Keller	Steel
Crenshaw	Kelly (MS)	Stefanik
Curtis	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Davidson	Kim (CA)	Steube
Davis, Rodney	Kustoff	Stewart
DesJarlais	LaHood	Stivers
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	Taylor
Donalds	Lamborn	Tenney
Duncan	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Dunn	LaTurner	Tiffany
Emmer	Lesko	Timmons
Estes	Long	Turner
Fallon	Loudermilk	Upton
Feenstra	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
Ferguson	Mace	Van Drew
Fischbach	Malliotakis	Van Dune
Fitzgerald	Mann	Wagner
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Walberg
Fleischmann	Mast	Walorski
Fortenberry	McCarthy	Waltz
Foxx	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Franklin, C.	McClain	Webster (FL)
Scott	McClintock	Wenstrup
Fulcher	McKinley	Westerman
Gaetz	Meijer	Williams (TX)
Gallagher	Meuser	Wittman
Garbarino	Miller (IL)	Womack
Garcia (CA)	Miller (WV)	Zeldin
Gibbs	Miller-Meeks	

NAYS—216

Adams	Gomez	Omar
Aguilar	Gottheimer	Pallone
Allred	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Auchincloss	Grijalva	Pappas
Axne	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Barragan	Hastings	Payne
Bass	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beatty	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bera	Himes	Phillips
Beyer	Horsford	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Houlihan	Pocan
Blumenauer	Huffman	Porter
Blunt Rochester	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Bonamici	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Bourdeaux	Jayapal	Quigley
Bowman	Jeffries	Raskin
Boyle, Brendan	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
F.	Johnson (TX)	Ross
Brown	Jones	Roybal-Allard
Brownley	Kafele	Ruiz
Bush	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Bustos	Keating	Rush
Butterfield	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Carbajal	Khanna	Sánchez
Cárdenas	Kildee	Sarbanes
Carson	Kilmer	Scanlon
Cartwright	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Case	Kind	Schiff
Casten	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Castor (FL)	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Castro (TX)	Kuster	Schrier
Chu	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Cicilline	Langevin	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Cleaver	Lawrence	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Connolly	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Correa	Levin (CA)	Spanberger
Costa	Levin (MI)	Speier
Courtney	Lieu	Stanton
Craig	Lofgren	Stevens
Crist	Lowenthal	Strickland
Crow	Luria	Suozi
Cuellar	Lynch	Swalwell
Davids (KS)	Malinowski	Takano
Davis, Danny K.	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
Dean	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Maloney, Sean	Titus
DeGette	Manning	Tonko
DeLauro	Matsui	Torres (CA)
DelBene	McBath	Torres (NY)
Delgado	McCollum	Trahan
Demings	McEachin	Trone
DeSaulnier	McGovern	Underwood
Deutch	McNerney	Vargas
Dingell	Meeks	Veasey
Doggett	Meng	Vela
Doyle, Michael	Mfume	Velázquez
F.	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Escobar	Morelle	Schultz
Eshoo	Moulton	Waters
Espallat	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Evans	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Fletcher	Nadler	Wexton
Foster	Napolitano	Wild
Frankel, Lois	Neal	Williams (GA)
Galleo	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Garamendi	Newman	Yarmuth
Garcia (IL)	Norcoss	
Garcia (TX)	O'Halleran	
Golden	Ocasio-Cortez	

NOT VOTING—11

□ 1114

Messrs. O'HALLERAN, LEVIN of Michigan, CARSON, and Ms. BASS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CARL and STIVERS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.



MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS)) Garbarino (Joyce (OH)) Payne (Pallone) (OH))  
 Axne (Stevens) Grijalva (García (IL))  
 Barragán (Beyer) Hastings (Butterfield)  
 Bera (Aguilar) Kahele (Mrvan) (Joyce (PA))  
 Bishop (GA) Kim (NJ) (Davids (KS))  
 Blumenauer (Beyer) Kirkpatrick (Stanton)  
 Bourdeaux (Clark (MA)) Langevin (Lynch)  
 Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries) Lawson (FL) (Evans)  
 Buchanan (Gimenez) Lieu (Beyer)  
 Bucshon Lowenthal (Beyer)  
 Bush (Clark (MA)) McEachin (Wexton)  
 Cárdenas (Gomez) Meng (Clark (MA))  
 Cleaver (Davids (KS)) Mfume (Brown) (WI)  
 DeSaulnier (Beyer) Moore (WI)  
 (Matsui) Moulton  
 DesJarlais (Underwood)  
 (Fleischmann) Napolitano  
 Gaetz (Waltz) (Correa)

Maloney, Carolyn B.  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Manning  
 Matsui  
 McBath  
 McCollum  
 McEachin  
 McGovern  
 McKinley  
 McNeerney  
 Meeks  
 Meng  
 Mfume  
 Miller-Meeks  
 Moore (WI)  
 Morelle  
 Moulton  
 Mrvan  
 Murphy (FL)  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Newhouse  
 Newman  
 Norcross  
 O'Halleran  
 Ocasio-Cortez  
 Omar  
 Pallone  
 Panetta  
 Pappas  
 Pascrell  
 Payne  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters

Phillips  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Porter  
 Pressley  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Ross  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppersberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan  
 Salazar  
 Sánchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Scanlon  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Schrier  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, David  
 Sewell  
 Sherman  
 Sherrill  
 Sires  
 Slotkin  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Soto  
 Spanberger  
 Speier

Stanton  
 Stauber  
 Stefanik  
 Stevens  
 Strickland  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell  
 Takano  
 Tenney  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Titus  
 Tlaib  
 Tonko  
 Torres (CA)  
 Torres (NY)  
 Trahan  
 Trone  
 Underwood  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Van Drew  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters  
 Watson Coleman  
 Welch  
 Wexton  
 Wild  
 Williams (GA)  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Yarmuth

## NOT VOTING—8

Brady Kinzinger Wilson (SC)  
 Gohmert McHenry Young  
 Hoyer Nunes

□ 1200

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”  
 So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids (KS)) Garbarino (Joyce (OH)) Moulton (Underwood)  
 Axne (Stevens) Gonzalez, Napolitano  
 Barragán (Beyer) Vicente (Correa)  
 Bera (Aguilar) (Gomez) Payne (Pallone)  
 Bishop (GA) Grijalva (García (IL)) Peters (Kildee)  
 (Butterfield) Pingree  
 Blumenauer Hastings (Cicilline)  
 (Beyer) (Butterfield) Porter (Wexton)  
 Bourdeaux Kahele (Mrvan) Rodgers (WA)  
 (Clark (MA)) Kim (NJ) (Davids (Joyce (PA))  
 Boyle, Brendan (KS)) Rush  
 F. (Jeffries) Kirkpatrick (Underwood)  
 Buchanan (Stanton) Schneider  
 (Gimenez) Langevin (Aguilar)  
 Bucshon (Lynch) Sires (Pallone)  
 (Walorski) Lawson (FL) Slotkin  
 Bush (Clark (Evans) (Stevens)  
 (MA)) Lieu (Beyer) Smith (WA)  
 Cárdenas Lowenthal (Courtney)  
 (Gomez) (Beyer) Timmons  
 Cleaver (Davids) McEachin (Steube)  
 (KS)) (Wexton) Vargas (Correa)  
 DeSaulnier Meng (Clark) Wasserman  
 (Matsui) (MA)) Schultz (Soto)  
 DesJarlais Mfume (Brown) Watson Coleman  
 (Fleischmann) Moore (WI) (Pallone)  
 Gaetz (Waltz) (Beyer) Williams (GA)  
 (Jacobs (CA))  
 Wilson (FL)  
 (Hayes)

## NAYS—175

Aderholt  
 Allen  
 Amodei  
 Armstrong  
 Arrington  
 Babin  
 Baird  
 Balderson  
 Banks  
 Barr  
 Bentz  
 Bice (OK)  
 Biggs  
 Bishop (NC)  
 Boebert  
 Bost  
 Brooks  
 Buck  
 Bucshon  
 Budd  
 Burchett  
 Burgess  
 Calvert  
 Cammack  
 Carl  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (TX)  
 Cheney  
 Cline  
 Cloud  
 Clyde  
 Cole  
 Comer  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Curtis  
 Davis, Rodney  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Donalds  
 Duncan  
 Emmet  
 Estes  
 Fallon  
 Feenstra  
 Ferguson  
 Fischbach  
 Fitzgerald  
 Foxx  
 Franklin, C.  
 Scott  
 Fulcher  
 Gaetz  
 Gallagher  
 Gibbs  
 Gonzales, Tony  
 Gonzalez (OH)

Good (VA)  
 Gooden (TX)  
 Gosar  
 Granger  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green (TN)  
 Greene (GA)  
 Griffith  
 Grothman  
 Guest  
 Guthrie  
 Hagedorn  
 Harris  
 Harshbarger  
 Hartzler  
 Hern  
 Herrell  
 Hice (GA)  
 Higgins (LA)  
 Hill  
 Hinson  
 Hollingsworth  
 Hudson  
 Huizenga  
 Issa  
 Jackson  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson (SD)  
 Jordan  
 Joyce (OH)  
 Joyce (PA)  
 Keller  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Kustoff  
 LaHood  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamborn  
 Latta  
 LaTurner  
 Lesko  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Mace  
 Mann  
 Massie  
 Mast  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClain  
 McClintock  
 Meijer  
 Meuser  
 Miller (IL)  
 Miller (WV)

Moolenaar  
 Mooney  
 Moore (AL)  
 Moore (UT)  
 Mullin  
 Murphy (NC)  
 Nehls  
 Norman  
 Obernolte  
 Owens  
 Palazzo  
 Palmer  
 Pence  
 Perry  
 Pfluger  
 Posey  
 Reed  
 Reschenthaler  
 Rice (SC)  
 Rodgers (WA)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rose  
 Rosendale  
 Rouzer  
 Roy  
 Rutherford  
 Scalise  
 Schweikert  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sessions  
 Simpson  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smucker  
 Spartz  
 Steel  
 Steil  
 Steube  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Taylor  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Tiffany  
 Timmons  
 Turner  
 Van Duyn  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walorski  
 Waltz  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Williams (TX)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Zeldin

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING  
THE VICTIMS OF RECENT SHOOT-  
INGS IN GEORGIA AND IN SOLI-  
DARITY WITH MEMBERS OF THE  
AAPI COMMUNITY

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in honor of the victims of the horrific shootings in Georgia this week and in solidarity with all members of the AAPI community facing discrimination and violence.

CONDEMNING MILITARY COUP IN  
BURMA

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 134) condemning the military coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military detention of civilian leaders, calling for the release of all those detained and for those elected to serve in Parliament to resume their duties, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 14,

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 246, nays 175, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 96]

YEAS—246

Adams Craig Hayes  
 Aguilar Crist Herrera Beutler  
 Allred Crow Higgins (NY)  
 Auchincloss Cuellar Himes  
 Axne Davids (KS) Horsford  
 Bacon Davidson Houlihan  
 Barragán Davis, Danny K. Huffman  
 Bass Dean Jackson Lee  
 Beatty DeFazio Jacobs (CA)  
 Bera DeGette Jacobs (NY)  
 Bergman DeLauro Jayapal  
 Beyer DelBene Jeffries  
 Bilirakis Delgado Johnson (GA)  
 Bishop (GA) Demings Johnson (TX)  
 Blumenauer DeSaulnier Jones  
 Blunt Rochester Deuth Kahele  
 Bonamici Dingell Kaptur  
 Bourdeaux Doggett Katko  
 Bowman Doyle, Michael Keating  
 Boyle, Brendan F. Kelly (IL)  
 F. Khanna  
 Brown Escobar Kildee  
 Brownley Eshoo Kilmer  
 Buchanan Espaillat Kim (CA)  
 Bush Evans Kim (NJ)  
 Bustos Fitzpatrick Kind  
 Butterfield Fleischmann Kirkpatrick  
 Carbajal Fletcher Krishnamoorthi  
 Cárdenas Fortenberry Kuster  
 Carson Foster Lamb  
 Cartwright Frankel, Lois Langevin  
 Case Gallego Larsen (WA)  
 Casten Garamendi Larson (CT)  
 Castor (FL) Garbarino Lawrence  
 Castro (TX) Garcia (CA) Lawson (FL)  
 Chu Garcia (IL) Lee (CA)  
 Cicilline Garcia (TX) Lee (NV)  
 Clark (MA) Gimenez Leger Fernandez  
 Clarke (NY) Golden Levin (CA)  
 Cleaver Gomez Levin (MI)  
 Clyburn Gonzalez, Lieu  
 Cohen Vicente Lofgren  
 Connolly Gottheimer Lowenthal  
 Cooper Green, Al (TX) Luria  
 Correa Grijalva Lynch  
 Costa Harder (CA) Malinowski  
 Courtney Hastings Malliotakis



answered “present” 1, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 97]

YEAS—398

Adams	Delgado	Kahele
Aderholt	Demings	Kaptur
Aguilar	DeSaulnier	Katko
Allen	DesJarlais	Keating
Allred	Deutch	Keller
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)
Armstrong	Dingell	Kelly (MS)
Arrington	Doggett	Kelly (PA)
Auchincloss	Donalds	Khanna
Axne	Emmer	Kildee
Babin	Escobar	Kilmer
Bacon	Eshoo	Kim (CA)
Baird	Espallat	Kim (NJ)
Balderson	Estes	Kind
Banks	Evans	Kirkpatrick
Barr	Fallon	Krishnamoorthi
Barragán	Feenstra	Kuster
Bass	Ferguson	Kustoff
Beatty	Fischbach	LaHood
Bentz	Fitzgerald	LaMalfa
Bera	Fitzpatrick	Lamb
Bergman	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Beyer	Fletcher	Langevin
Bice (OK)	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Bilirakis	Foster	Larson (CT)
Bishop (GA)	Fox	Latta
Bishop (NC)	Frankel, Lois	LaTurner
Blumenauer	Franklin, C.	Lawrence
Blunt Rochester	Scott	Lawson (FL)
Bonamici	Fulcher	Lee (CA)
Bost	Gallagher	Lee (NV)
Bourdeaux	Gallego	Leger Fernandez
Bowman	Garamendi	Lesko
Boyle, Brendan	Garbarino	Levin (CA)
F.	Garcia (CA)	Levin (MI)
Brooks	Garcia (IL)	Lieu
Brown	Garcia (TX)	Lofgren
Brownley	Gibbs	Long
Buchanan	Gimenez	Loudermilk
Bucshon	Golden	Lowenthal
Burchett	Gomez	Lucas
Burgess	Gonzales, Tony	Luetkemeyer
Bush	Gonzalez (OH)	Luria
Bustos	Gonzalez,	Lynch
Butterfield	Vicente	Mace
Calvert	Good (VA)	Malinowski
Cammack	Gooden (TX)	Maloney,
Carbajal	Gottheimer	Carolyn B.
Cárdenas	Granger	Maloney, Sean
Carl	Graves (LA)	Mann
Carson	Graves (MO)	Manning
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	Mast
Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	Matsui
Cartwright	Griffith	McBath
Case	Grijalva	McCarthy
Casten	Grothman	McCaul
Castor (FL)	Guest	McClain
Castro (TX)	Guthrie	McClintock
Cawthorn	Hagedorn	McCollum
Chabot	Harder (CA)	McEachin
Cheney	Harshbarger	McGovern
Chu	Hartzler	McKinley
Cicilline	Hastings	McNerney
Clark (MA)	Hayes	Meeks
Clarke (NY)	Hern	Meijer
Cleaver	Herrell	Meng
Cline	Herrera Beutler	Meuser
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Mfume
Clyburn	Higgins (NY)	Miller (WV)
Clyde	Hill	Miller-Meeks
Cohen	Himes	Moolenaar
Cole	Hinson	Moore (UT)
Comer	Hollingsworth	Moore (WI)
Connolly	Horsford	Morelle
Cooper	Houlahan	Moulton
Correa	Hudson	Mrvan
Costa	Huffman	Mullin
Courtney	Huizenga	Murphy (FL)
Craig	Issa	Murphy (NC)
Crawford	Jackson	Nadler
Crenshaw	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Crist	Jacobs (CA)	Neal
Crow	Jacobs (NY)	Neguse
Cuellar	Jayapal	Nehls
Davids (KS)	Jeffries	Newhouse
Davidson	Johnson (GA)	Newman
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (LA)	Norcross
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	O'Halleran
Dean	Johnson (SD)	Obernolte
DeFazio	Jones	Ocasio-Cortez
DeGette	Jordan	Omar
DeLauro	Joyce (OH)	Owens
DeBene	Joyce (PA)	Palazzo

Pallone	Schakowsky	Tiffany
Palmer	Schiff	Timmons
Panetta	Schneider	Titus
Pappas	Schrader	Tlaib
Pascrell	Schrier	Tonko
Payne	Schweikert	Torres (CA)
Pelosi	Scott (VA)	Torres (NY)
Pence	Scott, Austin	Trahan
Perlmutter	Scott, David	Trone
Peters	Sessions	Turner
Pfleger	Sewell	Underwood
Phillips	Sherman	Upton
Pingree	Sherrill	Valadao
Pocan	Simpson	Van Drew
Porter	Sires	Van Duyen
Posey	Slotkin	Vargas
Pressley	Smith (MO)	Veasey
Price (NC)	Smith (NE)	Vela
Quigley	Smith (NJ)	Velázquez
Raskin	Smith (WA)	Wagner
Reed	Smucker	Walberg
Reschenthaler	Soto	Walorski
Rice (NY)	Spanberger	Waltz
Rice (SC)	Spartz	Wasserman
Rodgers (WA)	Speier	Schultz
Rogers (AL)	Stanton	Waters
Rogers (KY)	Stauber	Watson Coleman
Rose	Steel	Weber (TX)
Rosendale	Stefanik	Webster (FL)
Ross	Steil	Welch
Rouzer	Steube	Wenstrup
Roybal-Allard	Stevens	Westerman
Ruiz	Stewart	Wexton
Ruppersberger	Strickland	Wild
Rush	Suozzi	Williams (GA)
Rutherford	Swalwell	Wilson (FL)
Ryan	Takano	Wittman
Salazar	Taylor	Womack
Sánchez	Tenney	Yarmuth
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Zeldin
Scalise	Thompson (MS)	
Scanlon	Thompson (PA)	

NAYS—14

Biggs	Greene (GA)	Mooney
Boebert	Harris	Moore (AL)
Buck	Hice (GA)	Perry
Budd	Massie	Roy
Gaetz	Miller (IL)	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Gosar

NOT VOTING—17

Brady	Gohmert	Norman
Curtis	Hoyer	Nunes
Doyle, Michael	Johnson (TX)	Stivers
F.	Kinzinger	Williams (TX)
Duncan	Malliotakis	Wilson (SC)
Dunn	McHenry	Young

□ 1250

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, on Friday, March 19, 2021, I could not be present for rollcall vote 97, due to a previous commitment to serve as a panelist during the United Nations 65th Commission on the Status of Women parallel event titled “Women's Full and Effective Participation and Decision-Making in Public Life, as well as the Elimination of Violence, for Achieving Gender Equality and the Empowerment of All Women and Girls.”

Had I been present, I would have cast the following vote: “yes” on rollcall vote 97.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davids)	Bera (Aguilar)	Blumenauer
(KS))	(Bayer)	(Bayer)
Axne (Stevens)	Bishop (GA)	Bourdeaux
	(Butterfield)	(Clark (MA))

Boyle, Brendan	Kahele (Mrvan)	Pingree
F. (Jeffries)	Kim (NJ) (Davids)	(Cicilline)
Buchanan	(KS))	Porter (Wexton)
(Gimenez)	Kirkpatrick	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	(Stanton)	(Joyce (PA))
(Walorski)	Langevin	Rush
Bush (Clark	(Lynch)	(Underwood)
(MA))	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
Cárdenas	(Evans)	(Aguilar)
(Gomez)	Lieu (Beyer)	Sherrill
Cleaver (Davids	Lowenthal	(Pallone)
(KS))	(Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
DeSaulnier	McEachin	Slotkin
(Matsui)	(Wexton)	(Stevens)
DesJarlais	Meng (Clark	Smith (WA)
(Fleischmann)	(MA))	(Courtney)
Gaetz (Waltz)	Mfume (Brown)	Timmons
Garbarino (Joyce	Moore (WI)	(Steube)
(OH)	(Beyer)	Vargas (Correa)
Gonzalez,	Moulton	Wasserman
Vicente	(Underwood)	Schultz (Soto)
(Gomez)	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Grijalva (Garcia	(Correa)	(Pallone)
(IL))	Payne (Pallone)	Williams (GA)
Hastings	Peters (Kildee)	(Jacobs (CA))
(Butterfield)		Wilson (FL)
		(Hayes)

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1346

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the name of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) as cosponsor of H.R. 1346, the Hospitality and Commerce Job Recovery Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

## REQUIRING EACH MEMBER, OFFICER, AND EMPLOYEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO COMPLETE A PROGRAM OF TRAINING IN WORKPLACE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES EACH SESSION OF EACH CONGRESS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 257

*Resolved,*

## SECTION 1. MANDATORY COMPLETION OF PROGRAM OF TRAINING IN WORKPLACE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) REQUIRING TRAINING FOR ALL MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, the Committee on House Administration shall issue regulations to provide that, during each session of each Congress, each Member (including each Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress), officer, and employee of the House of Representatives shall complete a program of training in the workplace rights and responsibilities applicable to offices and employees of the

House under part A of title II of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), including anti-discrimination and anti-harassment training.

(2) **INCLUSION OF INTERNS, FELLOWS, AND DETAILEES.**—For purposes of this resolution, an individual serving in an office of the House of Representatives as an intern (including an unpaid intern), a participant in a fellowship program, or a detailee from another office of the Federal government shall be considered an employee of the House.

(3) **EXCEPTION FOR PARTICIPANTS IN NEW MEMBER ORIENTATION PROGRAMS.**—If an individual completed a program of training required under paragraph (1) during the new Member orientation program administered by the Committee on House Administration prior to the beginning of a Congress, the individual is not required to complete the program during the first session of the Congress.

(b) **DEADLINE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Under the regulations issued by the Committee on House Administration under subsection (a), an individual shall complete the program of training required under subsection (a) and file a certificate of completion of such training not later than—

(A) in the case of an individual who is serving as a Member, officer, or employee of the House as of the date on which the Committee first certifies that the program is in operation for the session, not later than 90 days after such date; or

(B) in the case of any other individual, not later than 90 days after the individual first becomes a Member, officer, or employee of the House.

(2) **ALTERNATIVE DEADLINES.**—The Committee on House Administration may include in the regulations issued under subsection (a)—

(A) an alternative deadline for individuals serving as interns and participants in fellowship programs to take into account the duration of their service; and

(B) an alternative deadline for individuals who first become Members, officers, or employees of the House towards the end of a session of Congress to take into account the amount of time remaining in the session.

(3) **SPECIAL RULE FOR FIRST SESSION OF ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.**—In the case of the first session of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, an individual described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall complete the program required under subsection (a) not later than 90 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution.

(c) **ADDITIONAL MECHANISMS.**—The Committee on House Administration shall consider additional mechanisms to ensure compliance with the training requirement under subsection (a).

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS VETERANS' AND CAREGIVERS' COVID-19 IMMUNIZATIONS NOW EXPANDED ACT OF 2021

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1276) to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish COVID-19 vaccines to certain individuals, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:  
Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening and Amplifying Vaccination Efforts to Locally Immunize All Veterans and Every Spouse Act" or the "SAVE LIVES Act".*

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO FURNISH COVID-19 VACCINE TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT ENROLLED IN PATIENT ENROLLMENT SYSTEM OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may furnish a vaccine for COVID-19 to a covered individual during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(b) **PRIORITIZATION.**—In furnishing vaccines for COVID-19 under the laws administered by the Secretary, the Secretary shall—

(1) prioritize the vaccination of veterans who are enrolled in the patient enrollment system, veterans who receive hospital care and medical services pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of section 1705 of title 38, United States Code, and accompanying caregivers of such veterans before the vaccination of covered individuals not otherwise described in this paragraph; and

(2) only furnish vaccines for COVID-19 to covered individuals under this section to the extent that such vaccines are available.

(c) **TIMING OF VACCINES PROVIDED TO SPOUSES OF VETERANS.**—The Secretary may determine the timing for offering a vaccine for COVID-19 to the spouse of a veteran from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(d) **VACCINE ALLOCATION.**—It is the sense of Congress that, to the extent practicable based on the current national supply chain, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should adjust the allocation for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the vaccine for COVID-19 based on the additional eligibility of covered individuals under this section.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ACCOMPANYING CAREGIVER.**—The term "accompanying caregiver" means a caregiver described in subparagraph (D), (E), or (F) of paragraph (2) who is accompanying a veteran who is receiving a vaccine for COVID-19 furnished by the Department.

(2) **COVERED INDIVIDUAL.**—The term "covered individual" means any of the following individuals:

(A) A veteran who is not eligible to enroll in the patient enrollment system.

(B) A veteran who is eligible for care under section 1724 of title 38, United States Code.

(C) A beneficiary under section 1781 of such title.

(D) A family caregiver of a veteran participating in the program of comprehensive assistance for family caregivers under section 1720G(a) of such title.

(E) A caregiver of a veteran participating in the program of general caregiver support services under section 1720G(b) of such title.

(F) A caregiver of a veteran participating in the Medical Foster Home Program, Bowel and Bladder Program, Home Based Primary Care Program, or Veteran Directed Care Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(G) A spouse of a veteran.

(3) **COVERED PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.**—The term "covered public health emergency" means an emergency with respect to COVID-19 declared by a Federal, State, or local authority.

(4) **COVID-19.**—The term "COVID-19" means the coronavirus disease 2019.

(5) **PATIENT ENROLLMENT SYSTEM.**—The term "patient enrollment system" means the system

of annual patient enrollment of the Department of Veterans Affairs established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code.

(6) **VETERAN.**—The term "veteran" has the meaning given that term in section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code.

Mr. TAKANO (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING LATRICE POWELL

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I take this brief moment to salute Latrice Powell. We are humbled by her service. I wear on my jacket Lady Freedom. I would argue that Latrice Powell is our Sojourner Truth because she is a pioneer and has made an enormous difference in this House, that is the people's House. She truly is a representative of the people. With that in mind, I thank her so very much for all that she has done.

Madam Speaker, I must take this separate moment again, as she knows, to honor those who died in Atlanta, to honor them for the vile way in which they lost their lives; to say that those women, Asian-American women, really were the victims of hate crimes. Why? Because women gender can be a hate crime.

Madam Speaker, and I would only say to my colleague—a friend of mine, yes, from Texas—in the midst of pain, to talk about a rope and an oak tree as a tradition of Texas, lynching, is absurd, unacceptable, and I denounce.

I apologize for any hurt that was given to the Asian-American community, and I ask my colleague to apologize.

Madam Speaker, I ask us to join together against hate crimes.

#### IN MEMORY OF MITCH STONE

(Mr. WENSTRUP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mitch Stone. He was a University of Cincinnati football superfan, and he was an inspirational young man who passed away years after his battle with brain cancer.

In 2009, at age 11, Mitch Stone was diagnosed with a malignant brain tumor. The Cincinnati Bearcats football team took Mitch in as one of their own and

saw him through his treatments. Mitch found strength and support through the UC Bearcats football team, and they found strength in him.

Mitch went on to attend the University of Cincinnati, where he earned a bachelor's degree in 2020. He was a Kolodzik Business Scholar, an honors program at the Carl H. Lindner College of Business. Mitch used his experience to start his own foundation called Mitch's Mission, which helped children overcome their own health challenges.

Mitch's death is a tragedy that we continue to mourn, but his life is a testimony to the good in this world. His legacy and the positive effects of his works will live on.

Rest in peace, Mitch.

□ 1300

#### AMERICA'S KIDS DESERVE BETTER

(Ms. JACOBS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, before COVID-19 more than 40 percent of San Diego kids were already living in families experiencing poverty.

Childhood poverty was a problem before COVID-19, and we know it has only worsened through this pandemic. America's kids deserve better.

That is why I was so proud to fight for them through the American Rescue Plan and so proud to see the bill signed into law last week.

The American Rescue Plan makes historic investments to increase the child tax credit and support our childcare infrastructure to help working families and our care workers. These investments will be transformational, cutting childhood poverty in half and lifting a heavy burden off the shoulders of so many parents.

Today, I celebrate this progress. And, today, I commit myself to working to support the 5 million American children who will still experience poverty. Let's make the child tax credit increases permanent. Let's revitalize our childcare infrastructure, and let's do right by America's kids.

#### LAND BELONGING TO THE WINNEBAGO

(Mr. FORTENBERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, my district in Nebraska is home to many Native American Tribes, including the Winnebago in the northeast corner of the State. And it is nestled, Madam Speaker, along the Missouri River Bottoms at the beginning of the great plains in a beautiful setting of rolling hills. This Tribal land has been an integral part of Nebraska's history and culture.

But several decades ago, land belonging to the Winnebago was appropriated

by the Army Corps of Engineers for development. In 1976, a Federal court found that the United States and the Corps lacked the authority to take this land through eminent domain.

It is time to make this right. So the Winnebago Land Transfer Act is an important bill to return to the Winnebago this piece of land.

Hunters will be able to continue to enjoy this prime spot along the Missouri River through the Winnebago Tribe, Wildlife, and Parks program.

I am appreciative of the bipartisan effort here of our colleagues, DARREN SOTO of Florida, SHARICE DAVIDS of Kansas, as well as RANDY FEENSTRA of Iowa, to once again make this right.

#### LIFELINE TO SMALL BUSINESSES

(Ms. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, last weekend, I visited women-owned businesses in Shakopee, and I had the pleasure of meeting Elise Steger who owns ShakRa Yoga & Fitness.

Throughout the past year, Elise has done everything she can to comply with COVID restrictions while continuing to pay her employees and keep her business open. With the help of the Paycheck Protection Program loans she has also turned to creative solutions like virtual classes, but she has been able to keep her business going.

The Paycheck Protection Program has served as a lifeline to small businesses like Elise's, but in less than 2 weeks it is due to expire. This week we passed legislation in the House on a bipartisan basis to extend this critical program through May 31. We must ensure that that extension becomes law.

#### RECOGNIZING MARY MARGARET BUTLER

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a local hero in my hometown of Ottumwa, Iowa.

This coming Wednesday, March 24, Mary Margaret Butler of Ottumwa will be recognized as a 2021 Hero of the Heartland by the American Red Cross.

Mary Margaret is being recognized for founding Whatsoever You Do, Inc., a nonprofit that has worked tirelessly on creating shelters for the homeless in southeastern Iowa. For years now, Whatsoever You Do has helped hundreds with basic needs such as, food, clothing, and housing.

Across the country, the Red Cross works every day through programs and services related to disaster relief, the military, health and safety, and helping the homeless. The Hero of the Heartland award recognizes outstanding individuals who demonstrate

courage, compassion, selflessness, and work to better help their neighbors and communities.

I am proud to not only represent Mary Margaret Butler in Congress, but proud to call her a neighbor. Thank you, Mary Margaret, for making Ottumwa a better place to live.

Additionally, I would like to wish a happy birthday to two other amazing women of integrity, selflessness, compassion, and courage, my chief of staff, Tracie Gibler, and my daughter, Taylor Miller-Meeks.

#### HATE CRIMES MUST STOP

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, when you are a son of the segregated south, when you have heard your mother called girl, and your father called boy, when you have had to go to the back door, when you have had the Klan burn a cross on your property, you know hate when you see it. You know what a hate crime is when it takes place.

What happened in Georgia was hate personified, it was a hate crime. I will march with the people who will be opposed to this. I will stand with them. We cannot allow this kind of injustice to go unchallenged. It is better to stand alone than not stand at all. This is a hate crime and we must—we must seek justice for those victims, and we must demand that these persons who are calling these viruses by names associated with people, that they ought to stop, and we ought to demand it. I do so. I demand that they stop.

#### DEFENDING OUR HOMELAND

(Mr. CAWTHORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, there is nothing an American will not do to defend his country. I rise today in defense of my homeland. I am angry, not just for the destruction of American values perpetrated by those on the left, but I am angry because my colleagues simply do not seem to care.

They do not care that our border is non-existent, that 6,000 criminals cross into our country daily. They do not care that 64 percent of the Federal arrests are of illegal immigrants. They do not care that America's welfare and infrastructure system simply cannot handle this influx of criminal immigrants. They do not care because, to them, power is all that matters.

I have a message to the power-hungry and the partisan. Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

It is in the nature of Americans to be kind. It is in our nature to be gentle and loving. But know this, when it comes to the matter of protecting our

friends, our family, and our heartland, do not trifle with this representative democracy. For we the people will not stop, we will never back down. We will give our everything to protect those dear to us. This is our country. This is our Republic. Finish the wall.

#### TO-DO LIST FOR THE PRESS CORPS

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, we are now being sent home for 3 weeks, I don't know whether it is coincidence or not that we are being sent home when we have such a problem at our border, and we just got done voting on a few immigration bills.

All of us Congressmen should have a to-do list over the next 3 weeks. I want to give the press corps a to-do list. Right now, our Border Patrol is under a gag order in which they cannot educate the press or Congressmen as to what is really going on. This, at a time when you have almost three times as many people trying to get across the border than at this time last year, and we have huge numbers of unaccompanied minors down there.

The press should be outraged at this gag order. I have been at the border four times so far over the last couple years, and it is always very illuminating what the Border Patrol can say to us. Now, like we are in some totalitarian state, they are not allowed to speak to us.

I don't care whether you care about the government benefits, the unaccompanied minors, the drug trafficking, the human trafficking, the money the drug cartels are making on illegal immigration, we should want to know and we can't know unless the Border Patrol tells us. Please wake up, sleeping press corps.

#### DISASTER AT OUR BORDER

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, last year Portland, Oregon, cut \$16 million from their police budget. This has led to a twenty-fold increase, unfortunately, in deadly shootings. Mayor Wheeler has been forced to reverse course now and ask for more funding for police.

Similar to this, the Biden administration is having to reverse course due to the crisis on the border. Now, many are getting hung up on using the word "crisis," so FEMA is now involved, and they deal with disasters, hence, the Biden border disaster.

Less than 2 months in, the border is worse than it has been in two decades. And now, Biden has been forced to reverse course and ask Mexico to help control the flow of migrants once again, after previously dismantling the "Remain in Mexico" policy.

Also, on his first day in the Biden administration, they issued a proclamation to halt all border construction, despite Congress funding it and demanding that it be built. Now, just yesterday, the administration has said it was moving forward with border wall construction. Good.

As they are learning in Portland, Seattle, and Minneapolis, the Biden administration is learning law and order is also required on our border or you get a disaster.

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Joint Economic Committee:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
March 19, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Joint Economic Committee effective immediately. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

DARIN LAHOOD,  
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Joint Economic Committee:

Mr. ARRINGTON of Texas, to rank after Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER of Washington.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 4(e) of House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following Member to the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress:

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, to rank after Mr. LATTA of Ohio.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 4(f) of House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, and the order of the House of January 4,

2021, of the following Member to the Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis:

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS of Iowa.

#### SCORCHED EARTH TO MISSISSIPPI BURNING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, last March, as the tragic failure of the Trump administration's response to the coronavirus pandemic was becoming very apparent, the House Democratic Caucus held a conference call to discuss the crisis. Recalling the lessons of history, like the aftermath of World War I, the Spanish Flu, the Great Depression, and World War II, that it is usually the least of these among us that are the hardest hit during the crises and the last to recover after these crises are over, if they are able to recover at all; I expressed at that time to the Caucus that the legislation before us offered a tremendous opportunity to restructure things in our vision. I was referring then, as I often do, to the vision expressed in our Pledge of Allegiance to our Nation's flag of liberty and justice for all.

□ 1315

Shortly after the media reported these comments, Senator MCCONNELL, the majority leader of the Senate, derided them on the Senate floor. Referring to me by position, he declared: "This is not a political opportunity. It is a national emergency."

I wholeheartedly agree with the now-minority leader of the Senate that the coronavirus pandemic was and remains a national emergency. But because the previous administration and Senate Republicans failed to address it with appropriate urgency and a vision of liberty and justice for all, the American people, through the political process last November, entrusted Democrats with an opportunity to build back with a better and more equitable vision for the future of our great country.

The American Rescue Plan has begun that process, and it is enjoying widespread, bipartisan support across the entire spectrum of the country. It did not get a single Republican vote in the House or the Senate. Because of the use of the budget process commonly called reconciliation, Republicans were not able to block by filibuster the American Rescue Plan, and that is proving to be a good thing.

But the Senate minority leader and several of his colleagues seem to be hellbent on using archaic Senate procedural rules to allow the minority in the Senate to block any legislation designed to protect the voting and civil rights of our country's minority citizens as we continue our pursuit toward the fulfillment of liberty and justice for all.

We have been here before. During the 1940s and 1950s, the Senate filibuster was used to kill civil rights legislation and protect Jim Crow laws. Today, Senate Republican leaders are employing the same tactics to obstruct voting rights and civil rights legislation. Their efforts are designed to gain power for their party by suppressing political participation by minorities.

The minority leader has threatened that if Senate Democrats modify the filibuster rules to do to him as he did to President Obama, he will resort to scorched-earth tactics. This threat of scorched-earth tactics by the Senate minority leader in defiance of American democracy is reminiscent of "Mississippi Burning," which highlighted the lynching of three civil rights workers who were simply registering Black voters in Mississippi in June 1964. They were murdered by the KKK, with the cooperation of law enforcement officials, to keep them from assisting minority citizens who simply wanted to vote. It was 44 days before their bodies were located and four decades before anyone faced legal consequences for their deaths.

Today, Republicans are using the big lie about the 2020 elections as a pretext to advance a litany of minority voter suppression laws. They know that our vision of liberty and justice for all enjoys majority support among voters, so they seek to suppress enough votes so that their oppressive policies and bankrupt ideas can prevail. The minority leader wants to allow a minority of his minority to block measures that would prevent a return to bygone days.

To confront this threat, the Senate must eliminate the 60-vote threshold to end a filibuster on voting rights and civil rights legislation. Just as Mississippi Burning was met with the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act, the threat of scorched earth must be met with the For the People Act and the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Act.

I didn't march in the streets and spend nights in jail as a young man to find myself fighting the same battles generations later, but it appears the minority leader and his Republican colleagues are preparing to retread old ground, and I am prepared to stand my ground.

To the minority leader and his colleagues, I say: This is not a political opportunity. This is a national emergency.

Since this country's inception, equal rights for people of color have been restricted by those in power who seek to hold on to power by using their power to deny the greatness of this country to those who do not look like them.

Extending debate on legislative issues is one thing, but when it comes to rights rooted in the Constitution, the filibuster has no place.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### HONORING REV. DR. C.T. WRIGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I am going to do a couple of things right now, and one of the first ones is a little conversation about someone we lost in my community who actually was a friend and a neighbor and had an impact in ways that are hard to describe. I desperately wish the Members of this body could have spent time with him and his wife.

It is Rev. Dr. Professor C.T. Wright. What was so unique about him is that he was a big man, and he had a voice that carried. You would have conversations with him, Madam Speaker, and realize just how incredibly brilliant he was.

He was born in Georgia. He struggled and worked his way up. He ended up with a Ph.D. in history from Boston College. He became a civil rights leader, yet when you would talk to him about that, Reverend Wright—Dr. Wright—actually often wouldn't refer to himself as a civil rights leader. He would say: I want to lead for humanity.

He loved people. It was a different view. He took his struggles, his success, and his academic prowess and said: We are going to make people's lives better. Why would you dare focus on the color of their skin?

I remember one of the most interesting conversations I had with him where he and I were in the back of the room and talked, and he saw many of—actually, almost an example of what we just saw on the floor—the discussions of politics and race, and said: DAVID, it is class and opportunity that divides us. It is not our color; it is our opportunity.

Dr. Wright was just a powerful and brilliant man.

Madam Speaker, you see his wife there, Mary. They were married in 1974. Mary was the epitome of love.

How many of us in our life have that one person?

I am blessed to have a 5-year-old little girl. But even when she was younger, when she would see Mary, Mary would sort of scream, and the two of them would run over and hug each other. She was just the epitome of love.

That made them incredibly powerful, as you felt good by just knowing Dr. Wright and Mary Wright in your community.

The other thing that also made him unique was that he was a passionate conservative. He was a Republican elector. He was the chairman of our

clemency board, and he was on my community school board. He was brilliant, and he cared about humanity. He ran charities and foundations to help all people. They helped people on the continent of Africa and even people all through our community. He was a powerful force for good because he was good, because he was passionate, and because he was caring.

We lost both Mary and Dr. Wright last year.

I am going to put in a much more detailed CV because his history goes on page after page, and we will put that in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Individuals like them bring us together and also make us better. It breaks my heart that more will not get to spend time with him because, after a couple of minutes with him and Mary, you felt different.

The last thing I will say is he loved to give the opening prayer at Republican meetings. What was always so fascinating, Madam Speaker, is you would watch the room, and the room ends up standing and clapping. I was waiting for an altar call. Now, I am Catholic, so I am not used to the concept of an altar call, but watching someone be able to have so much energy, vigor, enthusiasm, love for people, and love for believing that conservatism is how you free people, he made an impact. He made an impact on my life, my family's life, my community, and my State, and I believe he made an impact on this country.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Dr. C.T. Wright, a passionate, faithful, and devoted public servant and valued neighbor. C.T. will be remembered as a mentor and true leader throughout the education, criminal justice, and faith communities in Arizona. He devoted much of his life to civil rights and education, working for many of the country's historically black colleges and universities, where he then moved on to his passion to help with human rights. He founded the Light of Hope Institute, which promotes human rights around the world. He also served as a delegate for the Electoral College and met six presidents. C.T. frequently led prayers at campaign rallies and promoted faith. He proudly served as the Chairman of the Board of Executive Clemency.

C.T. Wright had great passion for his family, education, faith, and freedom. Many will always remember and consider him as their brother. He leaves behind a great legacy that has reached out to communities across Arizona. He was a thoughtful, compassionate, and kind man who always cared for others while ensuring a good future for all.

C.T. Wright served countless communities unselfishly and served as a great leader. May we continue to honor his memory through our passion and service to our communities.

#### REVISITING NET NEUTRALITY

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I want to do a handful of other things because, with the craziness of our schedule, we haven't had a chance to sort of walk through a lot of policy thoughts. But there was one that has been bugging me. I have the hour, so I was going to share something that has just been in my craw for a while.

Do we all remember a few years ago—ancient history; in politics, we seem to have, shall we say, the attention span of a gnat—one of the pop culture debates we on the right and left were having was something called net neutrality? The Democrats were all into net neutrality, even though, I will debate, most of this body had no idea what net neutrality was. I want to sort of argue that thank heaven and thank the internet gods that the Democrat net neutrality push only lasted 1 year or think about how miserable this last year would have been.

We should be held accountable for our policy beliefs. This is an occasion where I have heard no one get up here and talk about what society would have looked like in the United States during the pandemic if the Democrats' net neutrality policy—remember, they did it for 1 year, through regulatory fiat.

The only reason I show this chart is, do you see, Madam Speaker, the crash here in spending? It was scheduled to continue to crash in spending. That spending was the internet—the pipes, the robustness, the speed, and the carrying capacity of the internet—which crashed during the Democrat administration's FCC 1 year of functionally doing an administrative fiat of net neutrality.

If that line had continued, how many of you were educating your kids on Zoom? How many of you were holding meetings on the internet? How many of you had to work from home? How many of us in this body were doing committee hearings over the internet?

Yet, the internet in the United States in 2017, 2018, and 2019 actually got dramatically more robust and dramatically faster. In many communities—particularly on the East Coast, oddly enough—there are communities that doubled their speed and the robustness of the pipes.

□ 1330

It happened because of the massive investment because, thank heaven, the crazy policy of what was net neutrality was taken away.

We need to be honest. Sometimes one needs to be willing to walk up and admit, hey, that was a really stupid idea. The one reason this country was able to have this disruption and transfer to basically a knowledge-based, web-based, internet-based economy was because the crazy policies that came with net neutrality of having a robust internet only lasted 1 year.

You can actually see that this is what happened. This is us. This is America trying to survive economically and educationally. When you see these charts, this was not possible. If that trend, regulatorily, and then therefore investment-wise that started in 2016, when the policy shift happened, if it had lasted more than a year, this year would have been a lot different.

It is just an occasion where 4 years ago, 5 years ago, some of us would get

up here and try to explain what it would mean to the efficiency, the robustness, the opportunity for even gamers being able to use the internet, and we would get great rhetorical comments back, often having nothing to actually do with how the internet worked. Thank heaven another bad policy only lasted a short time.

#### BUILDING A ROBUST ECONOMY

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, the other thing I also want to talk about is why so many of us who actually own calculators are intensely concerned about the left's policy in the last couple of months.

This is one of those things that I genuinely believe both sides here passionately care about and want society to do well, to have opportunity, the working poor to become less poor, the poor to become less poor, the middle class to be able to thrive; but we just see the basics of economics differently.

I want to spend just a couple of moments and walk through what is fact, and we have the facts. Now, first off, how many times over, and over, and over do we hear, Hey, post-tax reform, the rich are getting richer; the poor are getting poorer?

That is mathematically absolutely not true. It is a lie.

It turns out, policies like we have been engaged in just recently make the wealthy wealthier. It is a simple thought. When you pump massive amounts of liquidity into a society, into an economy, those people who own assets get richer. Their stocks go up, their house values go up, and other assets they have go up.

But if you are part of the poor or working poor, how many stocks do you own? How much real estate do you own?

Yet the basic economic principles that you get to look at over and over, the \$1.9 trillion spending bill violated almost all of the principles.

So you say, okay, so we are going to deliver actual checks. Great. Okay. That will have an impact for several months. It will reduce poverty for several months, but it doesn't change the base.

A year later, are you being paid more? Are there more job opportunities? Is your labor valuable?

Because the remarkable thing that happened in 2018 and 2019 is the working poor, their labor became valuable. They became essential to the society, to economic growth.

I sat through joint economic hearings in previous years and listened to the arrogance of the economists, the arrogance of the political class who said: Well, they didn't finish high school. They are going to be part of the permanent underclass. We will just find a way to subsidize them and write them off in society instead of making them valuable.

And that is what we have gone back and done again. And the problem is that we have done it in a way where we think we have big hearts. We are going to send checks.

But what about the year after? Did they make their labor, their skill sets, or their lack of skill sets, desirable in the economy?

So a simple point—and if I actually even had better data, this would even be more dramatic—in 2013 to 2019, you can see the orange there, and that is actually pretty much the wealthy in our country.

Under the previous administration, you can see—and when I say “previous,” I am talking Obama—the wealthy got substantially wealthier than the poor, and it is because the lack of understanding of what creates economic vitality. This here is almost solely 2018 and 2019. The poor got wealthier; not the rich, the poor.

The working poor moved up dramatically faster than the rich.

Why?

Well, it turns out, tax reform moved lots of capital into making plants and equipment more efficient, meaning you pay people more.

You all remember your basic economics class. What are the two things that raises someone's wages?

Inflation—which means you paid more, but you didn't get anything more—and productivity.

When you raise a business's, the society's, the community's productivity, people get paid more. That is what was happening here. We made the working poor less poor through tax; regulatory; and immigration policy, which is something I will touch on at the end because it is very uncomfortable for a lot of people to talk about.

Immigration policy is complex from an economic standpoint, but if you love and care for those who are just struggling and trying to survive, they may not have had the opportunity to go to grad school or college. They may not have even graduated high school, but they are out there trying to provide for themselves and their families and the people they love and care for.

Why do we adopt policies like this that don't make their labor valuable, and then we choose to flood the market with similar skill sets to devalue the labor?

There is this weird duplicity that happens here, where we talk about helping those who need help, and then we engage in policies, whether it be immigration policy, regulatory policy, particularly tax and spending policy, that ends up crushing the very people we claim we are trying to help.

I know charts are annoying, but the math is the math. If you look at this one, you start to see the percentage of American households that were in poverty. We had substantially plateaued. We weren't getting better as a society. And then all of a sudden over here, you see we started doing what was necessary to expand, create opportunity. And, yes, it meant getting businesses to have to compete with each other by putting money into more efficient equipment and doing things that lifted Americans and created value for labor, even the very low-skilled labor.



You start to see in 2018 and 2019, America hitting its lowest poverty rates ever; income, food insecurity, the lowest ever. The working poor's labor became valuable. And if you actually want to go into the subsets—which I have chart after chart after chart—if you claim you care about African-American females or this subset or that subset, you see that some of those subsets have movement in the value of their talents and their labor, which was remarkable.

We had, I think, a quarter in early 2019, or it was late 2018, where African-American women had almost a double-digit rise in wages in an entire year. It was like a 7.3 percent rise in wages.

I know, as a Republican, we have this bad habit of sounding like accountants on steroids, but these numbers really do mean something. It is people. It is how they feed their family, how they save for retirement, how they have an opportunity. There were amazing things happening.

We talk a lot about income inequality, which I actually have a personal fixation on this. And if you actually look at the first time we had major movement in the drop of income inequality in this society, it was 2018 and 2019. And it wasn't because rich people got less rich. It was because the poor, the working poor got dramatically less poor.

We adopted policies that made their labor valuable. Then the pandemic hit and we had to rebuild.

But are we rebuilding in a way that makes their labor valuable?

I am going to make an argument that what we just did, we are going to get a nice little sugar high, but for a very short time.

And then the next day, what are their job prospects?

If you are someone who didn't finish high school, but you are willing to work your heart out, you are willing to learn, what opportunities did the last spending bill provide for that person? How many new jobs did it help create? How much economic expansion? How many capital expenditures to make their jobs more productive so they can be paid more?

Instead, what we did is we said: Here is some money, and, oh, by the way, we are going to raise taxes over here coming later this year and those things, so your job prospects—it is a technical economic term—you are screwed in the future.

Do we think more than just the next election cycle?

If we are going to make the poor less poor in this country, you need opportunity. We just spent \$1.9 trillion and not a dime of it creates opportunity, creates what the future should look like.

So we say we care. We both care. The problem is, I have the numbers that show what worked. The other side has decades of doing the same thing and income inequality and poverty didn't get better. They are blips. But those blips

were from direct cash, unless the plan is just, hey, we are going to do direct cash forever and ever and ever, and that is really going to be great for society and the psyche of our society.

Once again, I am sorry to do this, and I hate this term, but it is the only one the economists around here all use, which is "quartiles." Here is the lowest income quartile. Take a look at 2019, if you are willing to embrace math.

I always thought that would be the great Christmas gift around here, is to buy everyone a calculator. A family joke is: Daddy works in a math-free zone.

It was a remarkable change in the value of those workers and what they were paid, and it is because their talent, their labor that they had to offer became more valuable.

Look at what happened in 2019. That is what changes a society, because the idea is, you build a base, and then the next year you build on it, and then the next year you build on it, and the next year you build on it. That is one way to remove lots of your society out of poverty.

The other is to do what the Democrats are doing right now and saying: We are going to send you a check.

Okay. What happens the day the check is gone? Did you make society more prosperous? Did you take the working poor of our country and make it so the value of their labor that they offer is more valuable the next day, and the next day, and the next day?

You didn't. The only way you basically have to backfill is you have got to send another check. It is just societal suicide and lunacy.

I understand pandering and politics, but at some point you wish you had a quiet room with some economists to say: How do we have a revolution in our society that we have dramatically less poor and the working poor are dramatically less poor? And how do we get there? And how do we do this over the next decade?

Because I will make you the argument that what was happening particularly in 2018 and 2019 were remarkable numbers. So let's go to the next quartile up. It turns out the same thing was happening.

And when you actually look at the stratification of these quartiles—I am sorry, it is geeky—the lowest quartile, a traditionally very, very low skill set. Second quartile, up some skill set. And you actually see remarkable—I mean, a \$2,600 increase in the value of their labor for the second quartile, which is still poverty. It is working poor, but this quartile, if you look at that, that is remarkable.

This is actually accounting for earning of tax credit and transfer payments, working through what was economic, and it was the value of their labor.

□ 1345

Once again, for all of us that keep coming behind these microphones—

and, you know, particularly the darkness of this body right now, we see so much of the debate being about the pigment of someone's skin instead of the economic circumstances, the class, as Dr. Wright would often refer to, and what we do to create opportunity.

And this chart here basically is just pure salary. What happened to the mean weekly, real earnings? Now, remember, these are inflationary adjusted. So I do my best to make sure the math is as honest as possible. And when you actually start to see the quartiles of African-American wages taking a huge spike up in 2018 and 2019—Anglos, Hispanics—really the growth rate in their wages was remarkable. And there are some other charts, which are really hard to read, that are a little geeky, that say, okay, here is the level of skill set, educational attainment, those things.

It turns out, we had such a robust economy that those who are often at the tail end of educational attainment actually had the fastest growth in wages.

So you go back to the earlier chart, saying, turns out the working poor got substantially less poor, the rich got richer, but nothing at the same percentages. And that is why the economic inequality shrank. That is the honest math. Yet, you don't hear it in the rhetoric here, because the rhetorical divide of our society is so much more powerful and desired, because it is about winning the next election than actually doing what is important to make society great.

So right now—and this is a hard one to talk about, because we have so politicized it that trying to look at it through an economic lens is really hard. I will get folks—whenever I start to walk through these numbers, folks will send me crazy stuff. And I am trying to say this isn't about ethnicity; this is—I am doing labor economics.

Janet Yellen is supposed to be a brilliant labor economist, yet when you hear her speeches recently—or now that she is Treasury Secretary—it rips your heart out, saying, at least take a breath and compliment what happened in the previous couple of years, but that would mean saying something nice to free market economics.

Right now, we estimate—and this is the best number I can get my hands on—that about 4½ percent of the labor force is undocumented.

In a society right now where, if you actually really dive into labor force participation numbers, unemployment is probably double the number we post. You know, people who should be in the labor pool aren't there, the folks who were the miracle of, particularly, 2018 and 2019, the number of folks who came back into the labor force—remember, we actually had some quarters there with some weird numbers where unemployment actually sort of flatlined, but the number of workers in the United States exploded. How does that happen?



It means you have such a robust economy that you are drawing people back in.

The crisis we live in today is so many Americans, particularly female workers, are now out of the labor force, with almost no intention of coming back in. What is devastating about that is we just passed legislation here that will reinforce the incentive not to come back in. Because, instead of designing the Democrat's \$1.9 trillion spending bill saying, We are going to incentivize; we are going to help you; you can keep some of this money; and we are going to incentivize an employer to hire you, building that type of economy. It is, Here is something; you can have it if you work; you can have it if you just choose to stay home. There is no incentive there to come back into the labor market.

And why is this so darn important? Why do I fixate on this?

Post-tax reform, if you actually looked at the changes in revenues—remember, we had the second and third highest, adjusted for inflation, tax receipts in U.S. history post-tax reform, post the lower rates. It is because the economy, the pie, got so much bigger. But what was so special about that is the trust funds that so many of us had worked on, that—we were really worried how fast the Medicare trust fund was collapsing, the Social Security trust fund was collapsing. The actuarial life of them popped, it got longer. It is because we had so many more workers who were paying into it.

Remember, we have a pay-as-you-go system. When you hear the words “trust fund,” there is really very little cash in those trust funds.

If you care about protecting Social Security, if you care about protecting Medicare, if you care about society and these promises we have made, you would think the economics, the policy we are adopting here, are about maximizing opportunity employment, not trying to patch over pain that we are suffering right now in a way that makes the next day painful again.

So the last thing—and it actually does tie in. I am going to personalize this a little bit. I am blessed to live in a community where my school is open.

The greatest gift that has ever been given to me in my life, and my wife, is we have a little girl. Many know we struggled for years, and we were able to adopt a little girl. She is the greatest joy you can imagine.

She is in higher education now. She is in kindergarten. And this summer, for her first month—this is back in August—she had to sit at home behind a little laptop doing Zoom class, as a kindergartner. At that time she was 4¾. She tested in early.

And she was miserable. I had a little girl—I didn't know this could happen, that a child that young could be depressed. She was miserable.

“Daddy, can I go to Washington with you?”

“Daddy, can I go to work with you?”

“Daddy, don't make me sit behind the computer.”

“Daddy, I don't like this.”

And then after about 3½ weeks, the school district actually followed the science. Not the politics; they followed the science. Not the teachers' union; they followed the science. They started letting the little people into school. They took the proper precautions, and my little girl wears a mask and they sterilize their hands. They follow rational precautions.

Within just days, it is like I had a different little girl. She was joyful. She was happy. She announced she had a boyfriend. Daddy is not happy about that.

If that is my personal experience, what have we done to our society? What have we done to the next generation?

I came here last week and did a series of presentations of what we have done to individual future earning power, particularly the categories we just talked about, the working poor, their future earnings, their future income. We have crushed them, because today's success builds on the next. What happens when you take an entire year away from so many people's career paths, from building their base?

Now, this is international, but we came across this; it is a sense of well-being of young people and older people from around the world.

We all saw that article from about a month ago about Las Vegas County and the number of suicides of children. And this one, when you look at it, it is our kids. We have devastated our kids.

My fear is we are going to spend decades making up for the schools being closed, the access to nutrition, the access to counseling, and the access to just human relationships. Why would we ever allow our public policy to do this sort of violence to the health and well-being and psyche of the children that we claim we care about, because the teachers' union has a different agenda?

I hope we, as Members, and I hope America remembers what happened here. I also hope the next time the left comes with a massive spending bill, they understand how much that money needs to go into repairing the damage we have done to our children, to the next generation, and being willing to recognize that we didn't follow the science; we followed the politics.

Madam Speaker, I wish us all a fine time at home. I hope now that the world is getting healthier, we can spend time with our constituents. Maybe when we come back in a couple weeks, we can still be partisan, we can still duke it out, but we actually make policy by rational math instead of the wedge of politics.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolu-

tion 188, the House stands adjourned until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, March 23, 2021.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 23, 2021, at 11 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-658. A letter from the General Counsel, U.S. Government Accountability Office, transmitting Impoundment Control Act of 1974—Release of Withheld Amounts Due to Withdrawal of Rescission Proposals (H. Doc. No. 117—24); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EC-659. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Admiral Philip S. Davidson, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-660. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Robert B. Abrams, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-661. A letter from the Supervisory Workforce Analyst, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Strengthening Wage Protections for the Temporary and Permanent Employment of Certain Immigrants and Non-Immigrants in the United States; Delay of Effective Date [Docket No.: ETA-2020-0006] (RIN: 1205-AC00) received March 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-662. A letter from the Board Secretary, Board of Governors, U.S. Postal Service, transmitting the Board's report on postal officers and employees who received total compensation in calendar year 2020, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3686(c); Public Law 109-435, Sec. 506; (120 Stat. 3236); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-663. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of an action on nomination and a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-664. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of a vacancy and designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-665. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-666. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public

Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-667. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of a vacancy and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-668. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Schedule for Rating Disabilities: Musculoskeletal System and Muscle Injuries (RIN: 2900-AP88) received March 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-669. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance — Family Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance: Member Married to Member (RIN: 2900-AQ37) received March 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-670. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prosthetic and Rehabilitative Items and Services (RIN: 2900-AP46) received March 17, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 2075. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require information on the status of excessive surveillance and use of advanced technology to violate privacy and other fundamental human rights be included in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GUEST, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. MAST, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Ms. VAN DUYN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. MEIJER):

H.R. 2076. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to create a strategy to ensure no individual in custody is released into the community during a public health emergency related to coronavirus if the individual may have a communicable disease relating to any public health emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr.

SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MENG, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 2077. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude discharges of indebtedness on taxi medallions from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 2078. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to establish the Division of Social and Economic Equity in the Congressional Budget Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. DUNN):

H.R. 2079. A bill to provide that CARES Act Provider Relief Fund payments are not includible in gross income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 2080. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for temporary coverage of certain transportation services for certain individuals under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 2081. A bill to provide for improved management of Federal lands and increased efficiencies within public land agencies while strengthening tourism, conservation, outdoor recreation, grazing, responsible energy production, and other multiple uses; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 2082. A bill to make certain improvements relating to the supply chain of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. MANN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. STEWART, Mr. BACON, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi):

H.R. 2083. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for certain purposes within the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAWTHORN (for himself and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 2084. A bill to collect and consolidate citizenship status information for the population of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CHU (for herself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 2085. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to civil forfeitures relating to certain seized animals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAWFORD (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi):

H.R. 2086. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to simplify and rename the H-2C worker program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia):

H.R. 2087. A bill to rescind amounts appropriated under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Oversight and Reform, Homeland Security, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 2088. A bill to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 2089. A bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to provide testimonial subpoena authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. CRAIG, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. STANTON, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 2090. A bill to improve Federal student loan disclosures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 2091. A bill to redesignate the Tyler Bend Visitor Center located on Tyler Bend Road in St. Joe, Arkansas, as the Dr. Neil Compton Visitor Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 2092. A bill to direct the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to implement a pilot program to reduce the amount of contraband that enters correctional facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 2093. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make all fact sheets of the Department of Veterans Affairs available in English, Spanish, and Tagalog, and other commonly spoken languages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 2094. A bill to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LONG:

H.R. 2095. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to conduct a study to determine the costs for the Corps of Engineers to ensure that certain project activities authorized under Nationwide Permit 14 comply with public safety conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 2096. A bill to prohibit the non-consensual release of claims by States, municipalities, federally recognized Tribes, or the United States against non-debtors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 2097. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program for the interim storage of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 2098. A bill to repeal the funding authorization sunset and the total funding cap for the Essex National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 2099. A bill to extend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 2100. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from prohibiting the transportation of liquefied natural gas by rail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 2101. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to award grants for projects that are consistent with zero-waste practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 2102. A bill to eliminate certain subsidies for fossil-fuel production; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition

to the Committees on Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, Science, Space, and Technology, Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. TIFANY, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 2103. A bill to improve defense cooperation between the United States and Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 2104. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of General Services from setting Continental United States (CONUS) per diem reimbursement rates below a certain level, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 2105. A bill to provide that certain regulations shall have the force and effect of enacted law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROUZER (for himself and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 2106. A bill to provide for the elimination of the Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida):

H.R. 2107. A bill to establish the Nation's Oldest Port National Heritage Area in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. NADLER, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WILD, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. BASS):

H.R. 2108. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds in contravention of the War Powers Resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 2109. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize a person participating in the Survivor Benefit Plan to change the beneficiary to a supplemental or special needs trust for the benefit of a dependent child, to authorize a person who establishes such a trust to begin participating in the Survivor Benefit Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMUCKER (for himself and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 2110. A bill to provide further means of accountability with respect to the United States debt and promote fiscal responsibility; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. BACON, Mr. LAMB, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. MELJER):

H.R. 2111. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish presumptions of service connection for diseases associated with firefighting; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 2112. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to award funds to States to promote the skill acquisition, employment, and retention of individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 2113. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 2114. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to require skilled nursing facilities, nursing facilities, and intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled to permit certain essential caregiver visitors during a public health emergency under the Medicare and Medicaid programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 2115. A bill to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to apply certain procedures before granting a certificate of public convenience and necessity for a proposed pipeline project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OMAR, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. NADLER, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 2116. A bill to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 2117. A bill to require the President to make a determination with respect to the application of sanctions with respect to certain officials of the Government of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.J. Res. 32. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 257. A resolution requiring each Member, officer, and employee of the House of Representatives to complete a program of training in workplace rights and responsibilities each session of each Congress, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H. Res. 258. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Mr. COHEN):

H. Res. 259. A resolution expressing support for designation of the third Friday of every March, as "National FIRST Robotics Day"; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. CROW, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. OMAR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H. Res. 260. A resolution in the Matter of Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. SPEIER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 261. A resolution expressing support for the designation of March 21, 2021, as "National Rosie the Riveter Day"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILMER:

H. Res. 262. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BABIN,

Mr. CAWTHORN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H. Res. 263. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on the Elimination of Nonessential Federal Programs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. NUNES):

H. Res. 264. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H. Res. 265. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Small Business in the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-4. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 158, to memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact the Healthcare Workforce Resilience Act; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 2075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.R. 2076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 2077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 2078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1.

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 2079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia:

H.R. 2080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nation, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 2081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause). Under this clause, Congress has the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States—and with this authority Congress is vested with the power to all owners in fee, the ability to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, convey, or simply preserve land.

Article 1, Section 8, clause 18 (the Necessary and Proper Clause). Under this clause, Congress has the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 2082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 2083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, specifically Clauses 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress) of such section.

OR

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18,

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 2084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 2085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec. 8 "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 2086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 2087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation seeks to pull previously spent money back into the Treasury. To the extent that this raises revenues, it is authorized by Article I, Section 7. To the extent that this is an extension of the power of the purse, it is authorized by Article I, Section 9.

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 2088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, which states the Congress shall have the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 2089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:

H.R. 2090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 2091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8, of the United States Constitution grants Congress the enumerated power "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 2092.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 2093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 2094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LONG:

H.R. 2095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States (the Necessary and Proper Clause) grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 2097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 2098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 2099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 2100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 2101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section I

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 2102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section I

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 2103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the US Constitution

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 2104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 2105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 2106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "The Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 2107.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 2108.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 2109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 16 of section 8 of article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 2110.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 2111.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 2112.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clauses 3 and 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 2113.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing; arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation In all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased .by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 2114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative".

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 2115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 2116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: Congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 2117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.J. Res. 32.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 5 of the Constitution

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 69: Ms. SALAZAR.  
 H.R. 241: Mr. KIND and Mr. PHILLIPS.  
 H.R. 256: Mr. KEATING and Mr. LIEU.  
 H.R. 304: Ms. WEXTON.  
 H.R. 346: Mr. CARSON, Ms. CHU, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mrs. FLETCHER.  
 H.R. 350: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BERA, Mr. KILMER, Ms. WILD, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. JONES, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. TAKANO.  
 H.R. 392: Mr. FOSTER and Ms. DELBENE.  
 H.R. 393: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. TLAIB.  
 H.R. 482: Mr. HIMES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. MANNING.  
 H.R. 542: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
 H.R. 708: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.  
 H.R. 748: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mrs. TRAHAN.  
 H.R. 786: Mr. TRONE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. LIEU, Miss RICE of New York, and Mrs. HAYES.  
 H.R. 820: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.  
 H.R. 845: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
 H.R. 852: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.  
 H.R. 855: Mr. VAN DREW.  
 H.R. 869: Mr. CICILLINE.  
 H.R. 899: Mr. GOSAR.  
 H.R. 903: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CASE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. MFUME, Mr. TRONE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. JONES, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. RYAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 958: Mrs. FLETCHER.  
 H.R. 978: Ms. WEXTON.  
 H.R. 1115: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. HORSFORD.  
 H.R. 1117: Mr. TAKANO.  
 H.R. 1145: Mr. COSTA.  
 H.R. 1177: Mr. SHERMAN.  
 H.R. 1179: Mr. STEIL.  
 H.R. 1182: Mr. THOMPSON of California.  
 H.R. 1193: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. STEVENS.  
 H.R. 1195: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. PINGREE.  
 H.R. 1210: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 1227: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
 H.R. 1263: Mr. GARBARINO.  
 H.R. 1302: Mrs. BUSTOS.  
 H.R. 1304: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. HERN, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.  
 H.R. 1314: Ms. DELBENE, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1346: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. HASTINGS.  
 H.R. 1349: Ms. SCANLON.  
 H.R. 1361: Mr. VAN DREW.  
 H.R. 1365: Mr. GOMEZ.  
 H.R. 1442: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. SPEIER.  
 H.R. 1445: Mr. BENTZ and Mr. BABIN.  
 H.R. 1447: Mrs. LURIA and Ms. STRICKLAND.  
 H.R. 1456: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. COSTA.  
 H.R. 1512: Mr. WELCH, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
 H.R. 1533: Mr. FOSTER.  
 H.R. 1536: Mr. MEUSER.  
 H.R. 1551: Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
 H.R. 1577: Mr. PETERS and Mr. RUSH.  
 H.R. 1582: Ms. PORTER.  
 H.R. 1631: Mr. NEGUSE.  
 H.R. 1644: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
 H.R. 1655: Mr. MFUME.  
 H.R. 1665: Mr. JONES.  
 H.R. 1703: Mr. BEYER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. HASTINGS.  
 H.R. 1712: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. LAMALFA.  
 H.R. 1728: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
 H.R. 1812: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. GUEST.  
 H.R. 1829: Mr. GRIFFITH.  
 H.R. 1837: Mr. FEENSTRA.  
 H.R. 1842: Mr. BACON and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
 H.R. 1843: Mr. BROWN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. NEGUSE.  
 H.R. 1861: Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 1868: Mr. GREEN of Texas.  
 H.R. 1884: Mr. NADLER and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H.R. 1892: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
 H.R. 1901: Mr. KELLER.  
 H.R. 1916: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr.

LAHOOD, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. LUCAS.  
 H.R. 1926: Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
 H.R. 1927: Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
 H.R. 1931: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 1955: Mr. TIFFANY.  
 H.R. 1996: Mr. AMODEI and Mr. ARMSTRONG.  
 H.R. 1999: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BOST, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. MEUSER.  
 H.R. 2000: Mrs. MCCLAIN.  
 H.R. 2002: Mr. CARL and Mr. KELLER.  
 H.R. 2047: Mr. MANN and Mr. CAWTHORN.  
 H.R. 2062: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. PINGREE.  
 H.R. 2074: Mr. COLE, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. LAMALFA, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.  
 H.J. Res. 1: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. BEYER.  
 H.J. Res. 11: Mr. GUEST.  
 H. Res. 100: Ms. DELAURO.  
 H. Res. 114: Ms. TITUS and Mr. MEEKS.  
 H. Res. 151: Mr. PANETTA.  
 H. Res. 209: Mr. MFUME.  
 H. Res. 256: Mr. GUEST and Mr. BAIRD.

#### DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1346: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-4. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Associated Students Inc., California State University, Fullerton, CA, relative to a Resolution calling upon the CSU Chancellor and Board of Trustees to use CSU's full legal resources to assess what legal means can be exercised in support of our International students; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.